

THE
DESIGNS
OF THE
MINISTER

Anatomiz'd, and laid open;

Being also, A

Plain Answer to a Short Question;

VIZ.

*What could Admiral Haddock have done,
during the Two last Years, upon the Coast
of Spain, and in the Mediterranean, &c.*

WITH

An Abstract of some remarkable Passages
whereby States have been overthrown thro'
the Corruption of Ministers, &c.

To which is Annex'd,

Three Remarkable Letters, out of the *Englishman's
Evening Post*, wrote by Mr. PEARN, which at this
Time may be of infinite Service to the Nation.

*Remember, O my Friends, the Laws, the Rights,
The gen'rous Plan of Power deliver'd down,
From Age to Age, by your renown'd Forefathers,
(So dearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)
O let it never perish in your Hands!
But piously transmit it to your Children.
Do thou, great Liberty, inspire our Souls,
And make our Lives in thy Possession happy,
Or our Deaths glorious in thy just Defence.* CATO.

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X 1608/262

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Three Remarkable Letters, one of the Right Honourable
Evening Post, wrote by Mr. FRANK, which at this
Time may be of infinite Service to the Nation.

Remember, O my Friend, the Love, the Rights,
the great Plan of Power, deliver'd down,
From the isles, by your renowned Forefathers,
(As nearly bought, the Price of so much Blood)
O let it never perish in your Hands!
But gently transmit it to your Children.
The open, great Liberty, inspire our souls;
And make our Lives in the Passion-belly
Of our British Empire, in the Deluge.



TOWN
Printed at the King's Arms, in the Strand, by J. W. 1708.
Wentworth's Pamphlets, &c. and the
first day of the month of January 1708.



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IT must first be premised, and in Order to answer the above Question, That when Our or any other Nation is on the Point of engaging itself in a War, and is put to the utmost Necessity and Expence, both for its Honour, and Interest, of redressing the Grievances of its injur'd Subjects; and Trade, when obstructed by any poor, mean, and insulting Enemy; that such wise Measures should be consider'd, and concerted, previous to that Declaration of War, as may be most effectual to procure and force a speedy Reparation. We should not trifle away Time in Acts of Parade, and vain Negotiations only, and give our Enemies an Opportunity of fortifying their Forts, and repairing

and augmenting their Navy, &c. to bid us Defiance: But as soon as we found they only chican'd, or trifled with us, we should fall like a Thunderbolt from Heaven, and crush their guilty Heads, by bringing them to speedy and condign Punishment, as a just Vengeance for their Infidiousness.---And indeed, if our Minister, did but consider the Nature of our Disputes with *Spain*, he would find it impossible to be ever amicably decided by Treaty, or by any other Means but a War.--For though the *Spaniards* were capable of giving the most powerful, and natural Reasons, for searching our Ships in the *American* Seas, yet our Reasons, and the Nature of our Trade in those Seas, are much more powerful, viz. that we may as well give up all our Settlements in that Part of the World, which are now become too valuable to loose, they being of no Signification to our King or Country, if we should be so unfortunate as to submit, or comply, with so unreasonable a Demand.

BUT by tamely and indolently submitting to *Spanish* Insults, and *French* Artifice, or rather designedly and wickedly, suffering our Merchants to be plunder'd; by which Means they must become Bankrupts, a wicked and designing Minister, had at the same Time, an Opportunity, of destroying our Tradesmen, and Artificers; and also the very landed Interest.---For as their Dependants, rely on the Prosperity of the Former's Foreign Trade, from the Shoe to the Hat and Headdress, from the Labourer to the Noble Man, and from the Cottager's homely Kitchen Utensil, to the stately Furniture, of the King's Palace; so every Difficulty the Merchant labours under, by Losses, Depredations, &c. are as powerfully felt by every individual Person, and Branch of the Trade of this Nation.--And as there must be a very extensive Credit, between Merchants and Artificers, for the Foreign Consumption of our several Manufactures, the latter must partake of the Prosperity, or Destruction, of the former, in one and the same Day; tho' perhaps



haps they may not see, nor feel the Consequences in some Time after; and must as powerfully emit the Contagion up to the Noble Man, and King.--For if the industrious Tradesman, &c. are depriv'd of the Methods, by which they must purchase the Produce, of the landed Interests Estates; such Produce must become a Drug, and be sold proportionably cheap, or given away *gratis* to the Poor.--- And His Majesty's Revenue must decrease in the same Ratio, as they are made incapable of purchasing such Necessaries, as contribute to increase it.--For no Man pays the Duty of Beer, Ale, Tobacco, Candles, Sope, Malt, Wine, Brandy, Rum, or any other Commodity, either Exotick, or Domestick, but the Persons who consume them; the Merchant and Retailers laying always on them, a Price proportionable to what they cost.---Thus a gradual Method of destroying the Nation, our Trade, Religion, and Liberties, in their most dangerous Consequences, may be artfully conniv'd, and wink'd at; as if no Man could see the Craft of those, who demonstrably, at least according to all Human Appearance design our Destruction.

UNDER a Shew of preventing the aforesaid Misfortunes, and for that wise Purpose, if justly executed, it is to be presum'd, the Nation has been put to the great Expence it now labours under, in fitting out such numerous Fleets, &c. and that Admiral *Haddock* was sent with so powerful a one, to execute some Thing of very great Importance long before now, on the Coasts of our Enemies; by which Means they should be immediately reduc'd to Reason, and feel the Weight of our just Resentment; in Return of their cruel Depredations, Murdering, Mangling and Maiming, Starving in Dungeons or Prisons, Marooning of our Seamen, &c. and Plundering our Merchants.---A Design like this, if honestly executed by our Minister, and Persons appointed by him, would claim and attract the Affections of every honest *Briton*, who wishes to see its Riches increase, by those valuable

valuable Arts of Traffick and Industry.---But instead of protecting our Trade, and destroying our Enemies, they have it in their Power to prophane the Trust, their King and Country repose in them; which if they do, rather merits Chastisement, than any longer Continuance of such barbarous Usurpation; for when particular Persons in a Ministry are puff'd up with Arrogance, Inhumanity, and Oppression, and thro' Bribery and Corruption, are plac'd beyond the Hand of Justice, and made easy; they little or nothing regard the Happiness of either the King, or Subject.-- And here we are, and ought to remember, it is the Oppression the *Low Countries* met from the *Spanish* Government, and the Cruelties committed by the Duke *d'Alva*, that oblig'd them to throw off their Yoke.--The *Castellans* revolted in 1640, and the same Year the *Portuguese* shook their haughty Oppressors the *Spaniards* off also.-- But Examples of some remarkable Oppressions of corrupt Ministers, whereby States have been overthrown, I shall produce at the End of this Work.

In the Reign of *Philip*, the Fourth of *Spain**, every Minister of State, at his Entrance, was oblig'd to give in a particular Account of all his Real and Personal Estate, for these two Reasons: First, That none should be admitted whose Circumstances might tempt them to rob the Publick: And Secondly, That it may be known what Addition they made to their Fortunes since their Entering upon their Administration. And our Minister should consider a Saying of *Tully's*, viz. " If every one of us snatch unto himself the Commodities of other Men, and draw away from every one what he can to advantage himself, human Society cannot stand. Nature gives Leave to every Man, in the Acquisition of Things useful to supply himself before another: But by the Spoils of another to increase his own Store, that

* *Salmon's Modern History*, p. 296.

"Nature doth not permit."—For take away Justice, and what are Ministers but great Robbers.

If our Ministry, or rather the great Conductor of our Affairs, knew (as he or they undoubtedly ought) that all our Fleets, and Armaments, sent to cruize on the Coast of *Spain*, this two Years past, could execute nothing of Importance; not even to intercept their Galleons, *Carraca*, nor *Azogues* Ships, but let them escape unregarded, through their Political Fogs; and furnish them with the very Life and Sinews of a War, and that at the very Expence of our Merchant Ships, and the Destruction of our Commerce, they not properly protecting them; is it not trifling with a Nation, to put them to such an exorbitant Expence as we now are at? Or that our Fleets should be destin'd to no other Use, but to be wore out, and their Bottoms eat by the Worms; and our Men as equally and effectually destroy'd by Distempers, &c. as if by the Sword, or the Balls of our Enemies Cannon.---And I could sincerely wish, from our present Measures, this may not be our Case: Or that all this Time we had not labour'd to no Manner of Purpose; except convoying a few Ships, and that but seldom.---I must go farther and ask; Is it not robbing this Nation, of such an immense Treasure, considering how our Affairs are now circumstanc'd, as are insupportable, when not applied to proper and useful Measures, for distressing our mean insulting Enemies, and protecting our Trade. This our wise Negotiator, and Projector himself, with all his usual Stock of Eloquence, and Assurance, I presume, will not venture to deny; tho' he acts in direct Opposition to any one Measure that could be made demonstrable, and has been demonstrated, that might be of real Advantage to His Majesty, his Subjects, and Dominions, notwithstanding His Majesty is so gracious as to hold him by the Chin from sinking.---And therefore, it is with a very grievous and melancholy Reflection, I must repeat it, that there is no Possibility of our continuing a free and un-

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enslav'd People, or Nation, as long as every honest *Briton* could wish, if our Minister pursues his present pacifick Measures, and delusive Schemes, when attended with such dire Destruction; a Destruction that must be felt as is plainly demonstrated, in a very short Time by every Individual throughout all His Majesty's Realms.--A few wicked Implements of Power, perhaps, may gain for a while by these vile Practices, but the whole Nation in general, and even their own Posterity must inevitably sink by their wicked Influence.

In the last lingering War, it is thought we lost double the Number of Men by Sicknes; as we did by the Sword, which if well supported at first, would have produc'd a Peace in half the Time.--But the then Ministry pursuing the same apparent voraginous, self-interested Designs of a present great Person, and their General loosing his Interest and Credit at Court, and with the People, as a certain Admiral now has with the latter, who it is thought fleeces both *Spain*, and this Nation, of a great Part of their Treasure, in Conjunction with his Honour; it was then question'd, whether the Enemy, or some People in the Administration, were more rejoic'd at our ill Success in *Spain*. And the Vigour with which we see the present War carried on, gives us the like melancholy Assurance of Success; if there is not a speedy Removal of Sir *****, and some others of his Adherents; neither can this Gentleman, nor his Abettors, producing Precedents, of former Ministers acting on the same Principles, of fleecing and destroying their Country, be of any Service to them; for they as diligently ought to observe, they were never chose Guardians for that Purpose.---And that those Persons, always became the Scorn of the People, and were often given up as a Sacrifice to their just Resentments; being detested by all the World, both in Antient and Modern History.---Some Precedents of which shall be shewn hereafter.

THE sending of our Fleets on Romantick Expeditions is not new, and therefore the Cheat is the more palpable, it was the Practice of the last War we had with *Spain*, and several *Bastimeo* Expeditions we have had both before and since. And it is fresh in every one's Memory, that instead of using our utmost in conquering of *Spain*, and laying aside this present haughty Monarch, which now gives us so much Disturbance, when most of that Kingdom declar'd for the Allies, unfortunately or designedly, before they made sure of *Spain*, we sent the Confederate Fleet to assist the Duke of *Savoy*, and Prince *Eugene* to besiege *Toulon*.---And detach'd Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Men from the Confederate Army in *Italy* to reduce *Naples*.---Alack a Day! what Chimeras were these, for had these Forces and Fleet been kept in *Spain*, and supported our Friends, that Kingdom would be secur'd, beyond any Possibility of losing it, and *Naples* after would be a very easy Conquest, or would have submitted of Course.---But of this it seems we had no Thought, and as the *Spaniards* then reposed the greatest Confidence in us, in which we most inhumanly betray'd them, to the Rage of their Enemies; it is not surprising if they never rely on our Friendship again; or should use our *English* Prisoners ill by Way of Retaliation.

I would have no one imagine I speak thus, or produce these Precedents, as if I thought Admiral *Vernon* ought not to be reinforced; no, on the contrary, I think that gallant Gentleman has been most inhumanly treated, and trifled with.---As has also our Planters, and *West India* Merchants, in not being reliev'd long before now to secure their Plantations from the Insults of either *French*, or *Spaniards*; and acquire new Conquests in that Part of the World.--And there is not one thinking Man in this Nation, but is thoroughly convinc'd he was sent there, with a full Design to cut him off, for the Opinion he maintain'd when he sat in Parliament; and which he so gallant-

ly since executed, with only a very few Ships; which most People think was contrary to the Appearance or Designs of him that sent him there.

BUT had Admiral *Haddock* executed, and discharg'd his Duty to his King and Country, on the Coast of *Old Spain*, as Mr. *Vernon* did, in his Station, it were impossible for the *Spaniards* to relieve *New Spain*.---And if Sir *John Norris* was design'd for a real Expedition, or to reinforce Admiral *Haddock*, why did not the Government dispatch and oblige him to go sooner; and intercept the *French* and *Spaniards* joyn'g?---If they answer, they could not get Hands to man their Ships, how come some of their Captains to refuse in one Day, and at one Time, Eight as stout young hale Fellows, as any in *England*, that offer'd themselves?---Five of which were real Seamen, and bred to it several Years before.--- The only Objection made against some of them was, their being under the Standard; but I never knew a tall lubberly Fellow, esteem'd the best Seaman before. --- And this I have from an Officer in the Fleet, and on board the same Ship, he being an Eyewitness to this Passage, who with great Regret told it. ---- And if any reasonable Man will consider, the great Numbers of Merchant Ships,* belonging to these three Kingdoms, and their Plantations, and the great Numbers of Seamen they require to man them, by some computed at not less than One Hundred Thousand Ships, large and small; and allowing but Six Hands to a Ship, one with another, is Six Hundred Thousand Men, most of all which for Sixteen and Eighteen Months past lay rotting and useless by the Walls, and in Harbours by Embargoes, &c. that all these Men must be under a natural Necessity of Subsistence, that the Trade of these Nations are so reduc'd, those Seafaring Men could

* Note, Though most People say the General Computation attested from all the Parts of the Kingdoms and their Plantations, that our Ships amount to upwards of a Hundred Thousand, yet I am doubtful whether there are so many, but shall readily submit to such as can give better Information.

find no other Employment, and an incredible Number of Landmen starving, for Want of Employment and the Inclemency of the Winter and Spring, who would be glad and were ready to Enter: I say all these Circumstances, with the aforesaid Fact, confirm the Minister had no Design to bring the *Spaniards* to condign Punishment.---The making a great Noise and Shew, in pressing of Men, and laying Embargoes on our Ships, appears to Mankind no more than the usual Feint; for we find in Order to save, or pocket the Bounty Money, that His Majesty was pleas'd to give as an Encouragement to such stout and able-bodied Men, these very Men on frivolous Pretences were rejected, and in the Space of Fifty or Sixty Yards snap'd up by a Press-gang, which gave a just Aversion to every Man, and kept out of the Way.---This seems to be well calculated by our Minister, &c. to shew the Necessity of registering Seamen, being one of his favourite Schemes, in which he fail'd in the last Session of Parliament.---It likewise is currently reported by some who were near Sir *John Norris*, and the *Lion* Man of War, that Night the unhappy Disaster happen'd which retarded his Expedition, a finer Night could not be wish'd for; but admitting it otherwise, where were their Lights, and the due Respect, and Distance, that is always paid an Admiral.---The Excuses are so trifling, they will not bear a Repetition.---Tho' the Admiral every one believes is perfectly innocent, the Commander of the *Lion* Man of War may be guilty, and designedly employed to act that horrid Piece of Villany at the very Expence of His Royal Highness's Person, the better to disguise the Designs of an unnatural Minister.---Now had Admiral *Haddock* acted like an *English* Hero on the Coast of *Old Spain*, then a small Reinforcement would have serv'd Admiral *Vernon* to reduce all *New Spain*, and the great Fleet now design'd for his Succour, would have kept the *French*, and *Spaniards* from joyning, or in their Ports, or destroy'd them, if they ventur'd

out with any Supply to their Dominions in *America*; and then their *American* Dominions must fall of Course with a small Reinforcement, and a few Land Forces; at a much less Charge than we now are at, or can expect.---For as the *Spanish* Revenue depends mostly on the yearly *West India* Treasure, which if Admiral *Haddock* did intercept their Ships, they must be reduc'd to the utmost Distress; and may in a little Time be totally lost, by a War with *England*, if proper Measures were taken.---- But after a World of Feints, which by the Generality of Mankind are only look'd upon as sham Pretences, and when perhaps it is too late, we now send a large Fleet to Mr. *Vernon's* Assistance; the Design of which appears to be, there is no Possibility of their making any Conquest, or at least we can have no Account of his making any, between this and the Dissolution of Parliament.---By which Expedient, our Colloßus thinks he will find an Excuse for his Inactivity, and Misdemeanors; and convert the Money, that should carry on the War, to purchase a New Election of his Tools, and Journey-men.---But, I hope *Englishmen*, will not suffer themselves to be always made the Dupes, of a crafty and designing Minister.

Now let his Honour's Hirelings say what they will, to glaze and palliate his present Measures, and pacifick Perseverance, it is certainly dishonest, to suffer the Skill, and Strength, Nature has endow'd us with, to secure us from Insults, and punish Perfidiousness, to descend into such mean Projects.---For ill Precedents, like ill Weeds, take Root apace, and emit, according to their Natures, a certain pestilential Influence, equally dangerous, to every Part of our Constitution, both Civil and Military; and which we now see, greatly affects the Trade and Prosperity, of all His Majesty's Subjects.

AND as the Ends, design'd by Trade and Commerce, are Strength, Wealth, and Imployment, for all Sorts of People, which is the true End tending to the

the Advancement, Opulency, and Greatness of such a Kingdom, or State; many Examples of which, might be produc'd, and also where Trade is not encourag'd, that Country must become a Place of Desolation and Horror. Those that were esteem'd the wisest of our Kings, and whom History honours with the greatest Reverence, were as studious of its Improvement, and as desirous of redressing the Grievances of their injur'd Subjects, and suppressing their Enemies, as they were in gaining Glory, by adding to their Dominions, or heaping up immense Riches.

THE great *Edward* the Third gave all possible Encouragement to Trade, he brought in the *Walloons* to establish the Woollen Manufacture; well knowing, that Foreign Nations must grow rich, by the Employment it gave their Poor, while many of his own were destitute, and in a perishing Condition.--- At the same Time prohibiting the Exportation of Wool, out of the Kingdom; and the wearing of foreign manufactured Cloth for the future.---And as an Encouragement to these People, granted them several Immunities, and Privileges; for the enjoying of which he gave no less Security, than his own Royal Person.---Such was the Sense that great Monarch had of the Profit that must accrue, by the Industry of his People, in those early Times; which as it were by a long Series of Experience we now seem to despise and neglect.

THE Judicious Queen *Elizabeth*, by the Sense she had of Trade, and the Sanction she gave it, sufficiently proved her Wisdom and Understanding, when embracing the distressed *Burgundians*, who sought Refuge in her Dominions, to avoid the rigid Severity of the Duke d'*Alva*, and planting themselves by her Appointment, at *Norwich*, *Colchester*, *Canterbury*, &c. from contemptible poor Villages, were since rais'd in Competition with all, or most Cities in *England*; for Riches, Plenty, and Trade. --- Her settling a Trade with the Grand Signior, with the Czar of *Muscovy*,
and

and Treaty of Commerce to *Archangle*, her opening a Trade to *India*, and our Foreign Plantations, from all which many Advantages did accrue, and the happy Effects of all these Blessings this Nation has since been sensible of.---Her Fleets, and her Armies, has often plunder'd and destroy'd, the Coast, and Towns, of her Enemies in *Old Spain*, as well as in *New Spain*, for in 1579, Sir *Francis Drake* return'd to *England* after Three Years Voyage round the World, wherein he made many wonderful Adventures; and advantageous Discoveries, and brought Home at his Arrival at *Plymouth* a vast Quantity of Treasure, taken from the *Spaniards*.---Her Fleet in 1596 took *Cadiz*, and plunder'd the Town of a prodigious Treasure, and at the same Time burnt their Galleons that lay there ready to sail for *Mexico*.-- In her Reign several other Adventurers and Discoveries, were regarded and encourag'd, yet no Man can suppose, she attained to all these Perfections, but by the Advice, and Sollicitations, of a prudent and faithful Ministry, to carry them on.--- And I am thoroughly persuaded, if Proposals for Extending, and Securing her Commerce, or if a Machine for Distressing and Destroying her Enemies, their Fortifications, and Fleets, had been laid before her, and her Ministers, neither she nor they would reject it.---For it was then Fireships, and other destructive Machines, took their Rise.--She nor her Ministers, or rather Minister, would not have answer'd, as some others have lately done, when a Machine for destroying the Enemy's Forts, and Shipping was laid before them; and after Six Weeks, or Two Months waiting, sent Answer by their Secretary, That their Honours would have nothing to say, to any Instrument of so destructive a Nature.---How shocking this must be, or what could be expected from a Minister, who would not only neglect, but discourage, and Brow-beat, every one that would offer any Argument, or Proposal, in Favour of his Country.---And that at a Time, when we were on the

the very Verge, of declaring War against *Spain*,---- Which we really did, at least in outward Appearance, or by Proclamation, in a very few Months after.---- (Tho' I cannot think we have acted any Thing, that may be call'd, or looks like Hostilities, in the *European* World, since. When at the same Time they were assur'd, that Mr. *Johnson*, a Native of *Britain*, and a *Londoner*, did communicate that Secret to the Court of *Spain*. * And I appeal to all Mankind, if the refusing or rejecting such an Instrument, at that Time, was not a strong Indication of his Honour's having no Manner of Intention, to disturb the Tranquillity of *Spain*, nor the Pleasure, and Happiness, both he, and the *Spaniards* enjoy'd, by plundering our Merchants; and reducing them from the Support of the Nation, to that low and infamous Appellation, as his Honour was pleas'd to confer upon them, of Sturdy Beggars. --- For if I am rightly inform'd, it was neglected by his Order and Advice only.

I SHOULD be very glad to know, what Answer that Gentleman, and his Mercenaries could make, if the Question should be ask'd him, Has there been any one Thing listen'd to that might be of Service to this Nation? ---- And has not every one Scheme been rejected, and their Projectors brow-beat, or trifled with; and put off from Time to Time in Order to surfeit and weary them out, that any ways insisted on, or shew'd the least Zeal for the Service of the King, and the Good of the Publick.---Every Thing that look'd like honestly serving the Nation was sure of Condemnation, and it was its Fate.---Whilst on the other Hand, any Step that could be suggested to lay us in Chains are diligently listen'd to, and their Projectors meet with the greatest Sanction and Encouragement.---Every Projector of an Excise Scheme under the delusive Names of Registring, &c. was at-

* See the *Englishman's Evening Post* of Tuesday, July 3. and Saturday August 2. 1740.

tentively listen'd to, and the greatest Pains taken to infuse a good Opinion of it throughout the Kingdom. And many artful Emissaries, were sent, and are now on that Errant. Some of which I am personally acquainted with, and all this was under the Pretence of serving the Publick, and securing our Trade.

BUT unhappy in the End, for him the grand Projector, he could prepossess none but his own Creatures, and Hirelings, of the least Opinion of it; and even they, when put home to them, would frankly tell the Truth; that it was all an artful Cheat, which if our Great Man did succeed in, he would bind every Man, in these Kingdoms, Hand and Foot, from ever attempting to check, or give him the least Disturbance after, to the End of Time.--- For then he might, (and if as bad as he is universally represented, is ten Thousand to One but he would) enact what Laws, establish what Religion, raise what Regiments, levy what Money, there was in the Kingdom, exact what Contributions, make whom he would Commanders, punish with Death, Imprisonment, or Banishment whom he pleas'd, and perhaps depose his Majesty, and place himself, the Pretender, or whom he would on the Throne.

FOR if he could succeed in these, his Excise Schemes, under the Denomination of a Register, either of Wool, Deeds, Seamen, &c. or all of them; there must be Commissioners, Officers, and Offices, in every Province, Shire, County, Town, and Parish, in these Kingdoms; for each of these Undertakings.---And their Salaries, must be proportionable to their several Stations.---For no Man cares to be troubled with Employments, without an adequate Remuneration. And the Possession and Execution of such a Commission, is not, nor never will be a Feather in the Cap of any honest Man, and Knaves despise the Feather, without the Profit.---And as we now too sensibly feel the Effects of Bribery, and Corruption,
his

his Honour would not only have provided good Places for every Member in both Houses of Parliament, (if it was our Misfortune, that they, or the Majority should be all corrupted;) but also for every one of their Children, Relations, and Servants. --- And by the Monosyllable, Yea, or No, in a few Years would as insensibly, but firmly rivet their own Bolts, as they wickedly, and designedly first sold us. --- Which must have render'd every Man in this Nation into as abject a State of Slavery, as if under the Dominion of the Grand Turk.

THIS the Parliament of *Ireland* was very sensible of. --- For when he miscarried here, he did all he could to introduce his Projects there, and to their eternal Honour be it spoke, how sensibly they thought themselves affected, by complying with, or refusing his Measures, they in the *Daily Post* of *February* 21 and 25. 1740. have clearly demonstrated. --- And to facilitate these his Excise Schemes, is one, and the very true Reason, why our station'd Ships of War, never gave any Disturbance to the Runners of Wool. But were Favourites, sent there to make their Fortunes only, on the Ruins of their Country. --- Of which many Complaints have been made to his Honour, and all to as little Purpose. --- For when Complaints were made to him, of their not doing their Duty, his Answer once was, Indeed he thought from the Beginning, it was not the proper Method of stopping it; tho' he was over-rul'd, by their not complying with the Measures he propos'd, and the Answers he gave at other Times, shall be the Subject of another Discourse. --- And indeed, all Mankind, as firmly believe he never design'd it should, for the afore-said Reasons. --- For tho' he is all-wise, he knew no more of the Matter, or at least would know no more, in Order to forward his favourite Schemes, and oblige his dear Allies the *French*, than the Man in the Moon. And when he found it impossible for him to avoid taking some little Notice of it, lest he should be taken

Notice of, as the Complaints, and Cries of the People began to encrease; why truly, the Commanders of the Station'd Ships, was brought to an Account. There was a Court Martial, or Court of Admiralty, or what his Honour is pleas'd to call it, to try them; and, after a full Conviction, two, or three, of these Delinquents, were fin'd in a sham Mulct, of an Hundred and Fifty or Two Hundred Pounds; when at the same Time, from Beggars, by the Spoil of the People's Industry, and the Profit that would accrue to the Nation, they rais'd their Fortunes, to upwards of Ten Thousand Pounds each.

DID this look like punishing these Vipers, who are as equally guilty of robbing and destroying a Community, as the Runners they suffer to transact it? Or of putting them on their Trial by God and their Country, to bring them to condign Punishment. Has our Legislature thought of no Laws, to punish such Implements of Destruction? But being tried by those who perhaps share in the Spoil; and who both recommended, and supported them.

AND is there no Parallel, between these Station'd Sloops, and Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron? Do they bear no Resemblance? Must their Commanders, if the Nation should think fit to bring them to an Account, and examine into their Conduct, and Inactivity, be tried by the Direction of the very Man, who perhaps sent them there designedly.---And for no other Purpose, but to continue in a State of Inaction, to emit Distempers to their Men, for Want of Exercise, and to wink at our Ruin.--- Does not these Measures call aloud for Vengeance, from every Child in His Majesty's Dominions?---How fatal has it prov'd to their Seamen, to be kept mued, and stow'd up on Board, without any Opportunity of Air, or a Circulation of their Blood, which in a great Measure would have been prevented, if sent on Shore to make Incursions on the Enemy's Coast. And if they must die, they ought to die like Men, for the Glory and Honour of
their

their King and Country.---And not supinely moulder away by Contagions.

I HOPE our *Colossus* will not pretend to excuse them, nor save his own Bacon, by a second Repetition in a full Assembly of the Representatives of the Nation, that we neither had Money, nor Allies, to engage with Vigour in a War.---Both which are his, and only his Fault; there being but very little of the Publick Debts paid, and very exorbitant Taxes raised, and continu'd, since his Administration. --- And it is every Member's Interest now, to inspect narrowly how this Money was laid out. And without a manifest Wrong to themselves, to their Posterity, and to the Nation in general, the Book of Numbers cannot take Place by turning in his Favour.---His Son being Auditor of the Exchequer, or the Father's having a Patent for a Dukedom, will not pay off the Publick Debts; nor defray the Expence of the War. And yet his H-d, which is not half so good as a Calf's, or Sheep's H-d, will deter others, from the like enormous piratical Practices.---And if the Nation should neglect carrying on the War, with Vigour, or make shameful Treaties, thro' a corrupt Influence, their, and Childrens Estates, in the End must pay for it. --- Or we must become a Province, and subject to wear wooden Shoes to our designing, and ambitious Enemies.

AND in Answer for our Want of Allies, which is also owing to him, I find we have been always more successful, when we were without them.---The Reign of the *Edwards*, *Henries*, and Queen *Elizabeth* confirm it; for the Interest of the Allies, in our Treaties, are always better consulted than our own.---And perhaps we should have made, nay we could not fail, of a considerable Progress in the *Spanish West Indies*, the last War, both *Spain* and *France* being reduc'd to so low an Ebb, that were it not for our own Conduct, and in Complement to the Emperor's representing it would alineate the Affections of the *Spaniards* from

from him, we simply, or designedly laid aside all Thoughts of extending our Dominions in that Part of the World.

Now having premis'd the Designs of our Great Man, &c. and to obviate all Excuses, that can be invented, or suggested, in his or their Favour, and the Methods they took to reduce us to Beggary, in Hopes that we should never be able to cope with, nor bring him, nor them, to any Account for the many Piracies, he, and his Abettors have committed on the Nation's Freedom, and Treasure, and the selling or destroying our Commerce; I shall now proceed, and plainly point out what Admiral *Haddock's* Squadron, and a few small Twenty Gun Ships might have done in a much less Time than the Compass of two Years, that has been attended with so many fatal Disasters as before mention'd.

HIS being sent to cruise on the Coast of *Spain*, with so powerful a Fleet, was either to distress our Enemies, or to gull, and amuse us with such a Notion; which his Directors thought, they could easily find Means to evade, by their usual Chicanery, and Book of Numbers.

To distress our Enemies, it is as plain that was not the Design, because we have not seen the least Instance of it, except what Captain *Clealand*, and a few other small Ships did, in taking a few piratical little dirty Tools, and Captain *Dural's* taking the *Princesa* Man of War.---As also the taking the *St. Joseph*, and *St. Yago*, Register Ships.---But shall refer to the *Daily Advertisers* and the *Gazetteers* for the whole Particulars; any of which Actions, Admiral *Haddock*, nor his Squadron, can claim but very little or no Share in.---Neither did this happen, nor was there any Care taken untill many repeated Grievances of the Nation was complain'd of, nor then but with a very great Reluctance, and which is but very indifferently regarded to this Day, nor the proper Methods taken

ken to suppress them, as shall be shewn in its Place.

AND to gull the People of *England*, (tho' that seems to be really the Design of sending that Squadron to Sea,) it was impossible.---For great Numbers of this Nation, are as well acquainted with every Foot of the Sea Coasts of *Spain*, and some Leagues in the Country, as many *Spaniards* are.---And he should have expected, that such as were acquainted, would prepossess such as were ignorant, of what might be done, they being equally Sufferers, down from the very labouring Man up to the King.

To attack their Fleets, it was ridiculous to think, the *Spaniards* would venture the Destruction of their's. The greatest Number they can boast of in the World, being about Thirty-six large Men of War, and Ten or Twelve Gallies.---Which is all that any Credit can be given to, or with any Certainty relied on; tho' our News Papers, and Ministerial Hirelings, would prepossess Folks, the *Spaniards* can boast of a much greater Number.---As if they design'd, to strike a Terror in the Nation, not to engage them; but tamely to submit, lie down, and die, at the Mercy of such poor insulting Animals.---And by their wise Patron's Leave, I must say, if they have a greater Number of Men of War and Gallies, or even a much less, than they have, we should be the more anxious, and speedy, to bring about their Destruction, for Fear of their ever boasting, of another Armada, or giving us so many repeated Troubles, as they now do, attended with such heavy Charges, to every Man in this Nation, as we now are at.---And this would have kept them Twenty Years longer silent, and in Awe, before they could repair their Damage, which if they ever could must be our own Fault; then they would have courted our Friendship to protect their *American Trade*, and convoy their Galleons safe.

BUT as producing Facts, are the strongest Demonstrations, Eighteen or Twenty Men of War, of the

the foregoing Number, I have seen at the *Carraccas*, behind the *Puntals*; in a very indifferent, and bad Condition.--And which if we destroy'd, (as at first we very easily might, neither is it still any ways impracticable, or impossible, to destroy such as are, or may be there, if the Minister was pleas'd to listen to such, as would undertake to put them in the Way, and have offer'd their Service.) I am at a Loss to know, how they can ever build any more; if we should think proper to prohibit our Colonies, &c. to furnish them with Materials.--For they must have the greatest Difficulty, either to rebuild, or fit out another Squadron, or even one large Man of War, they having no Manner of Materials, at least within a convenient Distance, but what they are oblig'd to the *English* Plantations for; or the *Baltick*, and that at very great Expence.

AND as for their Sailors, they never will be able to raise a Number sufficient, to man one Half of the Ships they now have.-- And those Sailors are so bad, they make both a dismal Figure, and a dismal Noise, in working their Ships.--- This I have seen several Times, and shall instance one, very remarkable.--In the Year 1733, three of their Men of War, rode at Anchor, in the Bay of *Cadiz*, where Captain *Barnard* at the same Time was in one of our Station'd Ships; the Wind being fair, and they determining to go on a Cruise, they all at once began to weigh Anchor. Captain *Barnard's* Men so well knew their Duty, they requir'd no other Directions, than the Boatswain's Call; except the usual Hoe, when at the Captain, to cheer the Men, in Order to heave together. And in a few Minutes had their Anchors away, and under Sail, without either Confusion or Difficulty.--I being very anxious to see, and know what the *Spaniards* could do; determin'd to look on, and satisfy my Curiosity, and I do assure the World, not one of the three *Spanish* Ships of War, broke Ground, in four Hours and a Half after Captain *Barnard* was under Sail.:-

Sail.--And such a Confusion, and Noise, as was amongst them, in getting ready, and the Awkwardness with which they set, and trimm'd their Sails, is incredible.--This several *English* Men with me on the Walls of *Cadiz*, have been Eyewitnesses to, heartily wishing they may for ever remain in the same Ignorance.--Nor would the Merchants nor Factors at *Cadiz*, dare venture their Money on Board their Men of War, when bound up the *Streights*, &c. for Fear of the *Algerines*, and *Sally* Men, for Captain *Barnard* was their common Carrier.--I mention this, to confute those, who have taken a deal of Pains, to paint them, in very frightful Colours.--I have also been on Board of these Men of War, and they are kept so filthy, that it is impossible their Men, where there are so many, can be free from Distempers; for I sincerely protest, the Stench is enough, to poison any Man, within a considerable Distance, to Leeward of their Ships; which is much worse within the Hull.

AND now that I first mention'd *Cadiz*, or *Cales*, which is the Key of their Country, for Strength, Commerce, and Shipping, and where, as it is given out, Admiral *Haddock* spent a long Time cruising in vain, to the Destruction of His Majesty's Ships, great Numbers of our Seamen, and an infinite Treasure; without acting any one Thing of Consequence, in all that Time; I shall now proceed to give a faithful, and honest Description, of the Strength of this magnified, but as some People represent, and think it, impregnable Fortrefs.--And this I shall do, with as great Integrity, as my Memory can recollect, and what I have been an Eyewitness to, for I have no Map, or Draught of the Town before me, and only speak by real Experience, and the Assistance of a Memorandum I took when there.

CADIZ is situated, on the North West Point of the Island of *Lyons*, in 36 Degrees, 30 Minutes North Latitude, and 6 Degrees, 40 Minutes West from the Meridian of *London*. --- That Part of the Island
where

where the Town stands, is not much above a Mile over, and is well encompass'd, where there is any Possibility of landing, with a strong Wall. This Wall is made of a soft Stone, in the Nature of our Free Stone, which the Sea washes on every Side, except the South East Side leading to *Landport*, or *Portlithair*.--The North West Part of the Town, is not walled; but there is no Possibility of landing there, with any Safety; by Reason of a rugg'd Ledge of Rocks, call'd the *Porrees*, or *Porcos*, commonly attended with a heavy Western Swell on them.--To the Westward of the Town is a small Island, and Castle, call'd *St. Sebastian*; it is but meanly fortify'd by Art, neither is it wall'd in any Part of it; but Nature here interposes, by surrounding it with Rocks; tho' in many Places, there is a Probability of landing; especially at the West Point, and to the Southward, if there should be no Swell.---And here we could do a World of Mischief, to the Town, by turning the Guns of this Place upon it.-- I call this an Island, seperate from *Cadiz*, because at High Water it is so; and we go to it through a Gate, or Sally Port, from *Cadiz*, at Low Water only. Here the King keeps a Storehouse of Naval Armaments, &c. the Destruction of which would be of singular Service: And this Place is greatly frequented, as a Walk, by the Inhabitants, on *Sundays* and *Holydays*, when they can have an Opportunity of Low Water. *Note*, They cannot bring any Gun in this Island, to bear on the Ships in the Bay, the Town interposing; nor to do any Damage, in coming in, if they keep to the Northward.

THE next Fort, that can annoy, or play on the Bay, is *St. Philip's*; at the most Northerly Part, of the Town of *Cadiz*; built upon a Pyre, or Mould, carried but a little Way out in the Water: It mounts Eight Cannon, and a Guard of Fifteen or Twenty Men. They cannot traverse more than four Guns at a Time, from this Fort, to bear on any one Ship,

viz.

viz. two to the Westward, four to the Northward, and two to the Eastward.--- Opposite this Fort in the Middle of the Bay, is the *Diamond Rock*, seldom or never seen above Water, but by the Breakers; tho' I had much ado, to persuade Numbers of People here from their Notions, of its being a regular Battery, erected in the Middle of the Entrance of the Bay; and which, I believe, they have been artfully prepossess'd with, by designing Persons, for the usual Expedient: Any Ship may sail between this *Diamond Rock*, and *St. Philips*, especially if the Wind should be large, but it is safer to keep to the Northward of it. Also note, the *Spanish* Men of War, and Galleons, always lie to the Eastward, or within the *Puntals*, and *Matagorda*. And the Trading Ships, and Foreign Vessels to the Westward, or without Side the *Puntals*, and *Matagorda*; they being built on two Points, running out towards each other, about the Middle of the Bay, which as it were divides it into two Bays, and is often understood so by Foreigners, and such as know not the Place. I hope every Sea-faring Man at this Time, will excuse my being so particular, since I design this plain Description, for such as have not been there; and for Land Men who never was, nor design to be there: And with a View to convince them of what we might have done.

BUT to proceed. From *St. Philips*, all along upon the Wall of the Town, until near the Eastermost End, it is a Rope Walk; but there are some Rampartzirs here and there, for mounting of Guns on Occasion: Underneath this Rope Walk, or Town Wall, it is vaulted, some of which are inhabited, some converted to Gaols, and Repositories, for our poor unhappy Seamen; and some into Cellars, or Storehouses. Without Side this Part of the Wall, betwixt it and the Bay, is a spacious Mold, or landing Place, but commonly attended with a heavy Swell; so that there must be a Hand always in the Boat to keep her off from staving; as also to guard against

the *Spaniards* Thieving. There are two Gates, and a Sally Port from the Town to the Mole, but the Eastermost Gate leading to this Mole, is the principal one. About the East End of the Town, is a very good Battery of Ten Pieces of Brass Cannon; Part of which bears on the Bay, where our Ships lie at Anchor, and Part, on that Part of the Bay, between the Town, and *Puntal* and *Matagorda* Fort. Next about the South East End of the Town leading to *Portlatair*, and the main Part of the Island, is the *Land Fort*, compos'd of a strong Battery, with a Gate, a Sally Port, a Drawbridge, and Ditch, betwixt it and the main Part of the Island: But the Ditch has never any Water in it, except in the Well, under the Bridge. And is us'd by the Gentlemen, &c. as a Tennis Court; there is no Undermining it, the Ditch being almost equally deep, with the Surface of the Water. At the South West End of the Town there are two small Batteries of no great Signification. For the West and South West Swells, are so heavy, even sometimes of a calm Day, that they run as it were up the Walls with such Force, as emit themselves, like a Shower of Rain, at the Back of the Town, as far as the New Church, they are now building: Thus I have encompass'd the whole Town, and shall proceed to describe the remaining Part of the Island, which is all sandy, uneven, and a great Part of it overgrown with a Kind of Broom.

WITHOUT Side the Ditch, near *Portlatair*, are three Mines, cover'd over with Stones, which I never could conceive must be of any great Efficacy; they being encompass'd all round with Sand, except People were actually on or near them when blown up, and within the Danger of the Stones. These may be easily countermin'd, if ever an Enemy should land, on the South, or Back Side of the Island, and the greatest Difficulty in landing there, is the Surf or Swell.---Tho' under Cover of the Cannon of a few of our Ships that Side, we may man our long Boats, Cutters,

Cutters, and Pinnaces, and at a proper Distance, throw out our Grappelins, &c. and pay out Hafer, until we landed our Men.---And if we should fail in the Attempt, and must come off the Island the same Way, to have off with a Windless, Handspikes, &c. or warp out.---Here we could meet, but with little or no Resistance from their Forts, there being but two small Batteries, near the *Hercules* Pillars, but some Parts of it is foul Ground.

BUT as I suppose, we should not keep *Cadix*, if we took it, neither had Admiral *Haddock* any Land Forces for such a Design, yet with the Ships he had, he might knock the Town all to Pieces, destroy all their Forts, and set their Men of War, and Galleons, all a Fire.---First, he may bombard and destroy their Town, without ever coming within Reach of *Puntal* or *Matagorda* Forts. Neither can these two Forts bring above four Guns to bear on his Fleet in this Situation, if he even was near them; the Batteries facing almost each other, *viz.* North-East, and South-West, to intercept the Passage leading to the *Carracas*.---The principal Fort that could play on him, being *St. Philips*, which I firmly believe, two Men of War would dismount their Cannon, with one Broad-side; and if they did not, yet by keeping a regular Fire on it, they never would be able to stand to their Guns, to sponge, load, traverse, and dispart, or level them.---The Shot of Two-line of Battle Ships only, (tho^a he may allow many more) coming so close, thick, and heavy on them, and the Splinters of the Stone of their own Forts, would have made it impossible for them to stand it; or for the strongest and greatest Battery in the World, where Half a Dozen, or more, if Occasion require it, of Line of Battle Ships can play on them for the same Reason.---The remaining Part of his Squadron might play on the Town, and Ten Gun Battery, with equal Success: As also on *Puntal* and *Matagorda* Forts, and a few Bomb Shells, thrown into the Town, would soon

oblige them to give up ; for as it is a close, and a very populous Place, the greater Number of Inhabitants, &c. the greater would be the Destruction occasion'd by our Bombs ; and which would make a deeper Impression on the People, and if we were dashly, (an Appellation till now never merited by *English Men*;) and had not Resolution to warp in our Bomb Vessels, near enough by Day, yet we may set by our Compass every Fort, Steeple, and principal Spot of the Place, and by our Compass and Log-line, warp in by Night ; and with as much Certainty as if by Day, play on the design'd Places. This every Artift, and Engineer, that knows but the Axioms of Trigonometry, or of a Triangle will allow, otherwise Mines and Citadels could never be sprung with any Certainty. We may also have false floating Lights, at a Distance, from our Men of War, and Bomb Vessels, to deceive 'em ; which would draw off their Shot from us, until they were undeceiv'd, and perhaps incapable of hurting us.

I SHALL now describe *Puntal* and *Matagorda* Forts. I before said they were built on two Points, which run out towards each other ; and divide the Bay in two, *viz.* the North-West, or Bay for Foreign Ships, and South-East, or Harbour for the *Spanish Men* of War, and Galleons, when laid up.

PUNTAL Fort, or Castle, is about Three or Four Miles from the Town of *Cales*, and *Matagorda* Fort, but a very little more ; almost directly opposite, and only about Half a Mile, or Three Quarters at most distant from each other. They are built in the Water which is so deep, that any Number of Men on Board the Ships may land on either of these two Forts, from the Quarter Decks, Yard Arms, and Bowspit. They consist of two Tier of Cannon each, the lower Tier of Eight Guns, the upper of Seven, and on the Top of these Castles or Forts, there is a Platform about Ten or Twelve Yards square, and Breast-work ; which contains four small Mortars or Cohorns each, but no Bomb-proof ; and if a Shell should

should fall on either of them, the Men must either stand it, or retire into one of the lower Batteries : --- Each of these Forts on the Land Side are surtounded by a deep Ditch full of War, and a Drawbridge. --- And to the Eastward of *Matagorda* there is a little Battery, but of no great Signification. I being looked upon as a Star-boon Christian, and by the Influence of a few Pistereens, had several Times an Opportunity of viewing these Forts ; which I the more zealously did, having then meditated many Ways for their Destruction, in Case of a War, and which even then I thought was unavoidable. --- Now without taking the Town, or either of these Forts, we may readily set all their Fleet and Gallions on Fire, tho' I should look on it, as a very prudent, and adviseable Step, to have first the Possession of these two Forts, particularly *Puntal*, ~~which is a new built and very good~~ To effect the Burning of their Ships, we should send Three or Four Sail of Men of War of the Back of the Island, which may play on the little Forts near *Hercules Pillars*, and clear that Place from the *Spaniards* ; and cover our Long-Boats, and Pinnaces, to carry off the Crews of our Fireships. The remaining Part of the Squadron should at the same Time play on the Town, and *Puntal*, and *Matagorda* Forts, to facilitate the Passage for the Fireships, to get in amongst their Men of War and Gallions. --- And tho' the Wind should be Westerly, or South-West, which is the best, for going through the Passage and setting their Ships on Fire, they lying at the *Garrucas*, and *Port Royal*, but a dead Wind on the Shore, yet as the Back of the Island is good holding Ground, there would be no great Danger of our Ships driving on Shore. --- For we must either take *Puntal*, and *Matagorda* Forts, particularly the former, to facilitate the safe Return of the Crews, or they must be taken off the Back of the Island. --- And if we were Masters of *Puntal* and *Matagorda* Forts, if we should send in our Fireships with a strong Westerly Wind, which is the

the best, yet it would be necessary to station the aforementioned Ships on the Back of the Island, to dislodge the *Spaniards*, who may lie in Ambush amongst the Broom, and endanger cutting off our Fireships Crews; because our Long-Boats, and Pinnaces, could never row up against the Wind with all these Men, and with an Easterly Wind our Fireships could never get to Windward to lay them aboard. Tho' it is the only Wind for their Crews, to return in their Long-boats and Pinnaces, thro' the *Puntal* and *Mata-gorda* Passage.

AND notwithstanding this is the strongest Port, and Magazine of all *Spain*, it was taken in one Day by the Lord *Effingham*, the Earl of *Essex*, and Sir *Walter Raleigh*, in the Year 1596, and the whole Town and Ships became a Prey to them.---But this Nation then was bless'd with a Minister, who was as assiduous in distressing its Enemies, and extending its Commerce, as the present Minister perhaps is on projecting its Destruction.---Neither can it serve his Turn to say, we miscarried in taking this Town, under the Command of the Duke of *Ormond*, and Sir *George Rook* in 1702, for the Reasons I shall hereafter alledge: But it ought to be remember'd, tho' they fail'd in this Attempt through Neglect of Administering a just Discipline, and their giving Way to Vice, yet in their Return Home, they in the Harbour of *Vigo*, destroy'd the *Spanish* Galleons, and a Squadron of *French* Men of War that guarded them; taking Nine Galleons, and some Treasure out of thirteen, and Six *French* Men of War, and burnt and sunk Fourteen *French* Men of War, and Four Galleons, being the rest of the Fleet.---And the Duke of *Ormond*, at the same Time, made himself Master of their Town, Forts, and Castle, which was strongly fortify'd, and their Harbour was well defended by a Boomb, and Forts like those of *Puntal* and *Mata-gorda*; which Boomb nor Chain can never be erected between the last mention'd Places, the Passage between

tween them being of so great Breadth. --- And if we destroy'd the *Spanish* Fleet, we now would have the less the Difficulty in destroying the *French* Fleet, which we certainly ought, to keep them to Obedience.

THUS have I given a fair and honest Description, of all that is for, or against us, in the destroying this Place; and the *Spanish* Fleet, when they lay there. --- And as I never shall recommend any Impossibility, nor advice any one, to attempt any Thing but what is practicable, I would be the first Man, that would undertake going in one of these Fireships, if I could depend on their being directed by my Advice. --- But if Men should be sent there for a Sacrifice only, in Order to surfeit a Nation with a War, what a terrible Weight of Woe, must, or ought to hang over the Heads of the Projectors.

BUT admitting Admiral *Haddock*, had not Resolution to attempt *Cadiz*, nor the Destruction of their Fleets, in the foregoing Situation; nor of any other Place of Strength; I should be glad to know, what Excuse he, and those that were sent with him, can give, (except their not having full Power, or their Hands being tied up, in the same Manner that Admiral *Hofier's* were, in that scandalous *West India* Expedition; where so many gallant *English* Men perished) for not destroying all along their Coast. --- If his Hands were bound, and dare not hurt them, let him settle the Fault on the Persons who oppos'd him, and he ought to be acquitted.

I HAVE travell'd several Leagues, along the Sea Coast of *Spain*, which makes me think I have a Right to know what might be done, and where they may be distress'd in the most sensible and effectual Manner. And I cannot see, what could have hinder'd him from destroying all the Coast, from *Matagorda* Fort to the Confines of *Portugal*; or from the Northern Part of *Portugal*, to *Cape Finistre*, and *Cape Ortegal*, and from thence to *Fontarabia*, in the Bottom of the Bay
of

of *Biscay*, or especially that great Sepulchre for our *English* Treasure and unhappy Sufferers, *St. Sebastian*. A Place that if but Two or Three Twenty Gun Ships were sent to cruise, would have prevented the immense Loss this Nation has sustain'd ; and with the Assistance of a Fireship, or two, might destroy all the Ships and Privateers in that Harbour : Or from *Cadiz* Town to *Gibraltar*, and from thence even to the Town of *Rosjes* in *Catalonia*, the most extreme Parts of their *European* Dominions on the Continent. --- Sure nothing could hinder him from setting Fire to Port *St. Mary's* near *Cadiz*, nor is there one Fort to hinder his landing there, but one of Six Guns that lies between it and *Rota*, which we also could destroy, it having no Security for its Defence. Port *St. Mary's* is a fine spacious Town, and at this Time worth its Destruction, neither has it the least Wall or Fence about it, nor one Battery of Guns belonging to it ; it is true there is a Bar off this Port, but the Confederate Army, in 1702, landed there, took the Town, and the Inhabitants declar'd for them ; and were it not for the ill Conduct of the Duke of *Ormond*, and Commanders, who suffer'd, and assisted, in that barbarous and unheard of Cruelty of ravishing their Wives, and Daughters, and even their Nuns, which exasperated them to the highest Degree of Despair, they might have kept it. --- But being provok'd with that barbarous Usage, the Inhabitants flung open all their Wine Vaults, and Cellars, well knowing it was the most effectual Weapon against *English* Men, and for Want of good Command, and Conduct, in our Generals, and Officers, the Soldiers and Seamen drank to such Excess, they lay as if dead in the Streets, Fields, and Cellars, for some Days together. --- In which Time the Country, and Army came down, and cut them off, dead drunk, and resistless. This cannot be accounted any Bravery in the *Spaniards*, tho' just ; but a Misconduct in our Commanders ! By which we miss'd an Opportunity of taking *Cadiz*, and perhaps of reducing all

Spain.

Spain.---And I hope it will be a sufficient Warning to our Sea-faring Men and Land Forces, to avoid getting drunk, when on any Attempt of the like Nature.---And this Passage ought to be proclaim'd to every Body of Men landing in an Enemy's Country.---For Ravishing of Women and Children, especially those devoted to a religious Life, let their Superstition, and Errors, be never so gross, and their getting drunk on such an Emergency, should be punish'd with the utmost Severity.

It is also to be presum'd, that in this Time, Admiral *Haddock* has more than once coasted along *Malaga*, and several other Places. This City, tho' a Place of very great Trade, can't be said to be a Place of any Strength, for there are but Six, or Seven, old Iron Guns near the Plaza, or Walk; nor was there in my Time so much as a Breast-work before that Battery to cover the Men, nor a Bomb-proof; and the two small Castles on the Side of the Hill, to the Right Hand or Eastward of the Town, could never intimidate so glorious a Squadron! And I take their beautiful Mole, which is built out in the Sea, at so great an Expence, to be the only, or at least as good any Place, to favour his Design. --- (As it also in all other Places, where Moles are built out in the Sea, for they being once taken, they not only dispirit the Inhabitants, but they also may become a formidable Battery against them.--) For a Vessel of Five Hundred Tons can lie along Side this Mole secure from Southerly or South East Winds. On this Mole there is a small Battery, and a little Chapple, and I will venture to affirm, that one Broadside from a Sixty Gun Ship would clear all the *Spaniards* from it, and off the whole Mole. I shall instance a Precedent of it, not a great many Leagues from this Town: There is a Place, call'd *Fort De Terre*, or the *Tower of the Earth*, (whose Strength the *Spaniards* highly boast of,) a few Leagues to the Eastward of *Vales Malaga*, well known by Numbers of our *English* Commanders for loading

of Fruit, &c. and two or three *Dutch* Ships sending their Boats on Shore for Water, was intercepted, and abus'd by the *Spaniards*, and some of their Men killed; whereon the Boat's Crew return'd aboard, and gave an Account of their Treatment. They immediately brought one of their Ships to bear on the Fort, and with one Broadside tumbl'd it to the Ground. And tho' this Place consisted of a Garrison, of One Hundred, or One Hundred and Twenty Men; as it does at this Day, they all made the best of their Way, and gave the *Dutch* Men Liberty of Watering and Wooding. But they were *Dutch* Men, and would not be insulted by a People, (we excepted) that Mankind despise: And we are degenerate *English* Men who can tamely bear it! I have been on this Fort on Purpose to view its Strength, as also on many others of them, where I was inform'd of this Passage by one of the Inhabitants, and miserable poor Forts they are. But to return: The last War we did a World of Damage to *Malaga*, and beat down their fine Cathedral, for the Rebuilding of which we sufficiently pay to this Day by an Additional Duty laid on all Goods imported there, and all the Wines, &c. we export. And it is to be hop'd before we conclude another Peace, we may be no more Contributors to *Spanish* and *Popish* Idolatry, by removing that Obstacle; or of Rebuilding what we in Time of War should destroy, they being the first Aggressors; for if we do, they will ever have a Pretence for a War. And will augment, and repair their Fortifications, &c. as they already too much have done at our Cost. And it ought to be observ'd that this Fort, or any other that we should take from an Enemy, would be of excellent Use for us, to turn their own Guns upon them; which we could easily do if they should neglect nailing them. --- And a few Sand Bags or Woolpacks as a Breastwork, would preserve us from their Small Arms, or Field Pieces, from the Town or Street Way.

WE also where the landing Places are level, or the Ground not very rising, and where there is no Battery, could haul on Rollers, a Pinnace, or Long-Boat ashore, well bound, and stock'd, to mount a Dozen or Sixteen Swivel Guns; which Boat we could fix on two Trucks, or large Carriage Wheels; and with this little, light moving Battery, go any where a Coach, Cart, or Waggon could; and do an incredible Mischief.--- And I should recommend some firm and well stuff'd Matresses, and Plates of Tin as an Armour to hang without Side the Boat, to keep off the Enemy's small Shot from galling it, as also on the Cattle that drew it.--- Behind which little moving Battery, Magazine, or Storehouse, for our Provisions, &c. call it which you will, we could advance, or retreat at Pleasure; and to ease, and save our Men from the Enemy's Small Shot, we seldom could miss of Horses, Mules, or Oxen to draw it.-- This would be an excellent Contrivance, on the Back of the Island of *Cadiz*, to scour that Place from any *Spaniards*, that should lie in Ambush amongst the Broom that grows there; for there are fine Roads cut through most of this Broom, and sufficiently hard where they may drive this Battery without Interruption.

WHEN the *Spaniards* sent their Transports, &c. to *Majorca*, Admiral *Haddock* should have Spies to bring him Intelligence, and as soon as he found a good Number of their Ships there, he might and should send in a Fireship or two amongst them to set them all in Flames.-- And Two or Three Twenty Gun Ships constantly cruising round the Island, would prevent them from any Supply. And so great a Number of Troops as that Place then, and since consisted of, must soon be reduc'd to the last Extremity; for they seldom have Corn sufficient for the Inhabitants, especially in a Dry Season.--- If I should be ask'd the Question, were there not Five or Six Sail of stout *Spanish* Men of War in *Carthagena* Harbour, which

would prevent, or over-match the small Twenty Gun Ships, he should leave to cruise off *Majorca*, whilst he went to execute any other Design. I answer and grant there were that Number in it, before, when, and since he was a cruising off that Harbour; but they were indifferently mann'd, and the *Spaniards* were so very diffident of their own Weakness, they were ready to sink them every one, fearing they should fall into his Hands. And if he then made an Attack on that Place, and sent in a Fireship amongst them, (the Destruction of such a Number being well worth the Loss of one,) he must have set them all on Fire, or the *Spaniards* would have executed their Resolutions of sinking them; which would be almost of equal Advantage to this Nation,

AND as these small Ships are the best to cruise off *Majorca*, to intercept their Transports, so now, but not until now, Experience, I hope, has taught the Minister, they were the best to cruise off all the Coast of *Spain*, and in the Channel. This the little *Spanish* Privateers confirm, and as soon as the small Twenty Gun Ships were fitted out, we see the Execution they made in taking these *Spanish* Tools, when on their Cruise.-- But alack a Day! why should I talk of Experience? For when Proposals for preventing the Running of Wool, &c. was laid before him, the Lords of the Treasury, Commissioners of Trade and Plantation, and Commissioners of the Customs, in 1738 and 39, the Utility of these small Ships, or Sloops, was fully demonstrated to the Minister, and all the aforesaid Gentlemen. For which good Office, instead of giving Sanction to the Projector, for his Service to his King, and Country, not only for this, but other useful Inventions; and tho' the Twenty Gun Ships were built on that Principle he laid before them, he met with no other Reward than being often Brow-beat and snubb'd.--- And these Examples of small Craft were set us by the *Greeks* and *Romans* in their Conquest in the *Mediterranean*, when they landed where-
ever

ever they pleas'd, and row'd off when they would, and those would have guarded our Coast, and protected our Merchant Men from the Insults of the *Spanish* Privateers.--Whilst our large Men of War would have nothing else to do, but to watch the Motions of the Enemy.

MR. *Haddock* ought also to have imagin'd, and indeed so ought our Minister, that if the *Brest* and *Toulon* Squadrons should join, they would form a powerful Fleet in Favour of *Spain*, against us; and this they never could effect, nor should we ever admit of, and which he or some other station'd at *Gibraltar* might easily intercept; for a Fishing Boat cannot go East, or West, through the *Streights*, but must be seen from our Garrison; and he could attack them singly, before they sail'd through these *Streights*.--- But if his Hands were bound, and his Men were reduc'd, or if he had not Force sufficient to intercept their joyning, or Passage, the Fault must be taken from his Account, and plac'd to that of the Minister's.--- And we had so many flagrant Proofs, of the *French* assisting *Spain*, with Men, Provisions, &c. our intercepting them would be no Breach of our Side; but a violent Infraction of the Laws of Nations, on their's. --- * " For it is plain he is my
" Enemy, that supplies my Enemy, with Things
" necessary for the War. And, according to *Seneca*,
" I will not help him with Money, to pay his
" Guards; but if he shall desire Marbles and Robes,
" such Things hurt not others, they only minister to
" his Luxury: Soldiers and Arms I will not supply
" him with; if he seek for Players and Recreations
" to soften his Fierceness, I will gladly offer to him:
" Ships of War, I will not send him, but such as
" are for Pleasure and Ostentation of Princes sport-
" ing in the Sea.---Adding, I will deny to give to
" one that proposes the Destruction of another's

• De Jure Maritimo, p. 18.

" Country, those Things that are essential, for it is
 " a Bounty not to be allow'd of."

AND thus Admiral *Haddock*, with so glorious a Squadron as he first had, might surprize and make Incursions, from one Place to another, all along the Coast of *Spain*. Nor are their Garrisons many, which he might avoid if he thought himself not able to engage them, and under Cover of his Tenders and small Men of War, may land 2 or 300 Men in the Morning by Break of Day, being each arm'd with a Gun, Eighteen or Twenty Cartridge of Powder and Ball, a Case of Pistols, a Cutlass, and Pole Ax, and a few Swivel Guns in their Long Boats, &c. with small Carriages to mount them when a Shore where they could not carry their Long Boat Battery, thus they might destroy every Town, Village, Vineyard, &c. along the Shore, and take their Barks or Boats, and either sink or burn them.--Neither could there be a more effectual Method taken to distress them, than by cutting down all their Corn, Orange and Lemon Gardens, Olive Forests and Vineyards. This cannot be esteem'd neither cruel, nor new, it is what Mankind should do to distress their Enemies; it is what the Duke of *Savoy* did after the Allies were oblig'd to raise the Siege of *Toulon*; he destroy'd all the Vines, Olive Forests, &c. he met with in his March, which was the only Action done in that Undertaking, tho' it cost the Allies an immense Treasure.--- I have also the Authority of our great Marine Law by Mr. *Molloy*, where he says, * " It is not enough that Men
 " behave themselves valiantly in the beating of an
 " Enemy, for that is not all, but the reducing them
 " into a Condition to render Right either for Dam-
 " age done, or to render that which is Right, which
 " cannot be well done, without bringing them to
 " Exigences and Straits."---For those that are Enemies may every where, and in the best Manner that

they can be come at, be assaulted. Except in a neutral Port, which the Laws of Nations forbid. --- But at the same Time treating their Captives, if submissive, with Good Nature and Humanity. And it is effectually prov'd by the same Marine Law *. “ ’Tis
 “ not against Nature to spoil the Goods of him,
 “ whom it is lawful to kill ; and by the Laws of Na-
 “ tions it is permitted that the Goods of Enemies
 “ may be as well spoil’d as taken ; and *Polybius* ob-
 “ serves, that all Things of the Enemies may be
 “ spoil’d, their Ships, Forts, Goods, &c. for In-
 “ terpellation is introduc’d by the Laws of Na-
 “ tions, whereby Princes or Republicks, having re-
 “ ceiv’d Injuries, may apparently shew that they had
 “ no other Way of recovering their own, or that
 “ which is due to them : For such Interpellation fol-
 “ lowing after Injuries committed, constitutes that
 “ Prince, or State, in a Fault that will not render
 “ Satisfaction.”

HAVING now beyond Contradiction prov’d the Legality, by undeniable Authority, and Facts, of destroying their Vines, &c. I say this might readily be effected in a few Hours, before an Army or Posse of People, could assemble, and be brought down against them ; all along the Coast, as far as a League, two or three, in the Country ; but no farther, for Fear of being surrounded by Numbers, and their Passage cut off. --- And by acting thus, the Cries of the *Spaniards* must have been as shocking, and prevailing, on their King, as the Importunities of our Merchants and Tradesmen, has been to His Majesty and Parliament. --- And as that haughty *Spanish* Monarch could not well remedy it, it must oblige him to a Peace on our Terms. Their Vineyards, and Fruit Trees, we ought to destroy before their Grapes, &c. were ripe, or after their Harvest was got in ; but not when ripe, nor in Time of Harvest, for Fear of fur-

* Ibid. p. 14, 15.

feiting our Men, which would subject them to Fluxes, and other Distempers.---Neither should this be executed at once, along the Coast, because it would draw down an Army, and the Inhabitants to oppose them ; but alternately as the Wind serv'd sometimes at one Place, and sometimes at another.

AND by our excellent Statesman's Leave, and I speak according to my own Knowledge, though our second Expedition under the Command of Sir *John Norris* is at an End, on Account of the *Spanish* and *French* Fleet sailing to *America*, as also under Pretence of being late in the Season, yet the Winter Season is the only best in the Year for any Undertaking of this Nature ; both for the foregoing and following Reasons.---For on all the Southern Coast of *Spain*, at this Time of the Year, it breathes a fine serene clear Air, except on *Levant* Winds, which is then commonly dry, but sharp. And sometimes on South and South West Winds, it is attended with Rain ; but both these have their Conveniency, for the former will prevent our Mens being over-heated, in their Undertakings on Shore, and the latter, as it is commonly soon over, will allay the Dust or Sand of the Country, which in Summer are very intolerable.---Neither should we at this Time be subject to the violent Heats of their Summer, nor the immoderate Colds of our Winter. Our Men would breathe a pleasant Air between both, as if Providence had design'd it on Purpose, as a proper Season, for more Northern Constitutions to punish the Perfidiousness of this People.--- The Cutting and Destroying their Vines, &c. being attended with a Deal of Sweat and Labour. --- And if by Distress of Weather, our Men of War, &c. should be oblig'd to go into Harbour, there are Numbers of Ports even on the Coast of *Spain*, where we may bid Defiance to our Enemies hurting us.---- As also on the Coast of *Portugal*, *Barbary*, and *Minorca*, and may lie as safe, as at *Spithead*, *Plymouth*, or *Portsmouth*.

THESE are the various and deadly Wounds we could give them, which would keep them from an Infracti^on of their Treaties, and incapacitate them from disturbing our Trade.---Now are any of these wise Precautions follow'd? Are they not overturn'd, by the Instruments of Ministerial Power; which endangers the Subversion of the Frame of our Constitution, the Protestant Interest, and the Succession of the present Royal Family.

BUT to send Admiral *Haddock*, with his Squadron, to cruise off *Minorca*, under Pretence of preventing an Invasion of that Island, is ridiculous; for a few small Ships cruising off that Coast, would prevent any Attempt the *Spaniards* dare undertake against it, for the Reasons alledg'd in the Supplement to *Britons Mistake*, p. 27.---That Design, seems to be better calculated by our Minister, in Conjunction with the Court of *Spain*, and *France*, as an Expedient to draw Admiral *Haddock* out of the Way; from intercepting the *Spanish* Fleets, going to the *West Indies*, to destroy Admiral *Vernon*, and our Plantations. And to reinforce, and relieve their Possessions there.---Which if the *Spanish* Fleet had any Courage, and were any ways provided for such a Voyage, they easily might have done it long before, and which in the End we find they did.---Perhaps it also was a good Colour for our Minister, to give their Privateers, an Opportunity of humbling our Sturdy Beggars, by taking their Ships and Effects.---And if the Question had been put home to him, to lay his Hand to his Conscience, if this was not the real Case, I am very sure it would fly in his Face as a Witness against him, or he must acknowledge it.---For all his Measures and Actions, and the Regard he paid these Gentlemen, in not sending some Twenty Gun Ships, to pursue, and keep in the *Spanish* Rovers and Privateers, confirm it.

It is no Excuse to say, the Twenty Gun Ships were not ready, or that they could not man them.---Because some of the Transport Ships, or a few others

taken up for that Purpose, well mann'd and provided, would as effectually do.---A Recourse at last if I mistake not they were oblig'd to. And by exercising our Land Men that were press'd, instead of lying at *Spithead*, &c. under Pretence of guarding our Coasts to prevent a sham Invasion, in this Time would have become good Seamen, and capable of doing Business in Time of Action.---And they may be readily call'd Home when wanted for any Expedition; if even there was a real Design, of any such.

I know it will be objected by *Spanish* Emissaries, and *Irish* Papists, That if we destroy their Vines, &c. they will be incapable of purchasing our Goods, they having nothing else to give in Exchange; and that they would be fond of a Peace, on Account of Trade, and the Consumption of their Produce; if their King would comply.

BUT I must first beg Leave to ask those Gentlemen, which is it their King, or his Subjects, whom he furnishes with Commissions, that take our Ships, and treat our Men in so inhuman a Manner, as are inconsistent with Nature, and Christianity; and whose Profit are the Captors?

AND then, I answer, If they should have nothing to give us in Exchange, they will be the less able to assign a Reason for our not trusting them with such of our Goods as they want, or send to the *West Indies*: And consequently the less able to resist our carrying them there, on our own Account, and in our own Bottoms. By which this Nation must gain a Profit of, or may sell cheaper, near 50 *per Cent.* and some say a great deal more, than by Way of *Old Spain*.--And will enable us to undersell the *French*, &c. and beat them out of the *Spanish* Trade, of which they artfully supplanted us. And as we distress them, they will in the same Proportion be incapable of resisting us, in our *European* Trade. Then it is that they will see how fatal *French* Advice, and Dealings are to them, since that Politick Nation, does not take Six Penny worth

of

of *Spanish* Produce, but Gold, Silver, Wool, and a small Matter of *American* Commodities, in Exchange for their Manufactures. --- And it must distress their King, as well as the Inhabitants, a great Part of his Revenues depending on the Duty laid on the Goods exported.

AND as for the Loss of their Wines and Fruit, (if we sustain any,) it would be happy, for the Noble Man, the Farmer, and the Tradesman, if one single Bottle was never consum'd in this Nation; but as a Cordial.---The Remainder should be look'd upon, as Mercury, good for nothing, but to consume their Fortunes, destroy their Families, and exhaust the Nation's Treasure. --- Then the Produce of our own Estates, would be the more valuable as Foreign Luxury declin'd.

BY destroying their Vines, &c. since we kept Possession of no Place on the Continent of *Old Spain*, or made no Attempt on the *New*, we could not expect the *French* would take Umbrage at it. Because it gives them a better Opportunity of disposing of their Wines, &c. and perhaps of taking off Part of the High Duty they now are under, which almost amounts to a Prohibition.---On the other Hand, by sending a Body of Land Forces to *America*, if the *French* are apprehensive (as undoubtedly they ought,) we should conquer, and keep Possession of any of their *Spanish* Dominions in that Part of the World, they will declare in their Favour. Because we then should be able to carry on what Trade we pleas'd, which will greatly interfere with their Interest.

BUT it may be suggested, that by giving any Countenance to the Exportation of *French* Produce, would be increasing the Trade of *France*, which is already too opulent, and we should rather take all Measures possible to distress her? I readily grant we should so, every Way that could be devis'd; by Way of Retaliation.---But as they are acquainted with our inordinate Desires and Appetites, for Exotick Commodities,

they would expect it : And we on the other Hand, should as firmly despise and reject them ; or the Produce of any Nation, but such as we are Gainers by in Trade.---And if our Government were in Earnest, as we are an Island environ'd by Water, we could have no great Reason to dread the *French*.---Because their Fleets are but small, all their Line of Battle Ships not exceeding Twenty-five in Number, and about Eighteen or Twenty Frigates. They also have a few old Ships, but the Charges in fitting them for Service, will be almost equal to the Building of new ones ; which is verified by the several Ships repairing in our Docks ; for as I have been often to see them, the only Expence we save in the Hull, is the Iron Work.---And indeed the great and frothy Noise the Marquis d'Antin made, with his large Fleet up the *Baltick*, &c. about this Time Twelve Months, being at last found to consist of Three or Four Ships only, confirm they are not capable of fitting out many Ships. --- And if we can rely on the Account we have of their Arsenals at *Toulon*, *Brest*, *Rochelle*, *St. Malo*, and *Havre de grace*, they are but poorly furnish'd with Stores, in Case of a War with *England*.--- And we may intercept their being furnish'd with any from our Plantations, or the *Baltick* ; to both which Places they must be oblig'd for all their Materials, particularly to the last for their Iron.---We also furnish them with most of their Ships from our Plantations, all of which must come out at a very dear Rate.---Besides to our Cost, they now are a Trading Nation, and anxious of improving it. They have somewhat more to lose, than in the last War ; and they must expect Reprisals.---Neither is it their Interest to quarrel with us of all People, whilst we kept from making Conquests in *America* ; we being their only, and best Customers, particularly *Ireland*, for their Wines, Brandies, Cambricks, Lace, and several other Merchandize ; they taking in Return little or nothing, but Specie, or Wool. An intire Prohibition of which, they in Course must expect.--- Neither can they with
any

any Safety, if due Care should be taken, hover on our Coast, to pillage us of our Wool; which by the Employment it gives their Poor, raise them from their late State of Beggary, to their present Opulency, and our Ruin.---And to the Shame, and Confusion of our Minister be it spoke, he is the only Man that gives Sanction, to my very Knowledge of their getting it.--For it is of so late a Date, he cannot forget the trifling, and impertinent Answers, he made on that Head.--The Loss of all these Benefits by a War, must greatly impoverish their People, and as they are impoverish'd, their Revenues must be reduc'd, or decrease proportionably; it being an old Maxim, Where nothing is to be found, the King must lose his Right; which must greatly curb, and reduce them to as low a State, as at the latter End of the last War.--- To support which, before it was carried on Three Years, they were oblig'd to borrow Money of all the Corporations in all the Provinces of *France*; and sell all their Civil Employments. And all their Foreign Trade, and Fishery on our Coast, and *Newfoundland*, must be greatly obstructed; which might have been long e'er now, if we pleas'd, entirely stopp'd.--Neither do I find the Debt they contracted in the last War, is any Ways better paid off than that of our own; and there are not a great many Folks in that Country, in a Condition to lend His Most Christian Majesty, or if they could, will not own it, for Fear of robbing them (as the last Regent did) at his Royal Will and Pleasure.

If our Ministerial Gentlemen should retort upon me by Way of Contradiction, or Panick, the mighty Land Forces, and Sea Armaments they maintain'd last War. I hope, they also will consider, that then they had the Revenues of *Spain*, *Flanders*, *Naples* and *Sicily*, the *Milanese*, and an extraordinary Treasure from the *West Indies* to defray their Expence. Of all which they are now curtail'd, or have entirely lost, and from One Hundred and Twenty Men of War, and Forty or Fifty Gallies, they now are reduc'd to
the

the foregoing Number.--- But Ministers when drown-
ed in Luxury, and overpower'd with Corruption, see
not with the Eyes, nor hear with the Ears of Traders,
and Subjects; and at best can have but a superficial
Knowledge of Foreign Affairs.

Now had our Minister been both blind and deaf to
all History, the Esteem, and Affection, the wise and
politick Cardinal *Fleury* has acquired, (not only from
the People he governs, but from all the World) for
the tender Concern he shews for the Prosperity of his
Nation, and the Improvement of their Commerce,
should be an Example for him.--- But seemingly to
connive, and suffer the Destruction of this great City
of *London*, as also the whole Three Kingdoms, and
their Colonies, with all the beautiful Endowments,
and extensive Donations, and Charities, that have
been founded and supported by Trade; and for some
Ages past, this City became a Receptacle, or Maga-
zine, for the Growth and Commerce of almost the
whole Globe of the Earth to center in, which we see
is now envied by all our Neighbouring Princes, even
the most indolent of them; by those who ought to
court us for the Service, and Favour we honour them
with, as being the only best Customer for the Con-
sumption of the greatest Part of their Produce; that
they have contriv'd many artful Ways of distressing,
and drawing away our Trade, Manufacturers, and
Artificers, by Means of *French* Emissaries, and Fren-
chified Councils.--- And now under the Sanction, and
private Resentment of this one Man, whose Fortune is
owing, perhaps, to the Impositions, and Plunder of
the Inhabitants, of the whole Nation, and the Sel-
ling of their Trade, is likely to become a Place of
Desolation, and Obscurity; if they should be so sim-
ply submissive and indolent as to suffer it.

THIS Gentleman ought to know, when People
shall be abandon'd to the Avarice and Cruelty of their
Governors, instead of being govern'd according to the
Institution of their Laws, and under their Protection;
and

and when Magistrates are daily chose, and sent not to assert the People's Liberties, but to patch up their broken Fortunes, and satiate their Avarice by pillaging, and murdering, the Natives, or Inhabitants, which is now become the general Practice of his Honour; it must be expected this Nation will exert all their Might to oppose such obnoxious Proceedings. It is by Oppressions of this Nature that most States and Empires are overthrown, and as he never seems to have designed (as far as hitherto appears from his Actions) any Thing that could be calculated for the real Service of the People, it is natural to think, by the Measures in which this War is carried on, and the Indulgence, and Affection, he shews our Enemies confirm it, that he seems in Conjunction with, and by their Advice and Assistance, to copy after them; and reduce these Nations to the same abject State of Slavery, and Bondage, with that of *Spain*. --- These very People were once a free Nation, and govern'd by such Laws, as the Representatives of their Provinces, Counties, Cities, Towns, and Burroughs, in Parliament, did ordain and constitute, in the very same Manner as our *English* Parliament now does. --- And in the self-same Manner that our Rights and Liberties, are invading, and infringing on, so was theirs, by designing wicked Ministers, and corrupt Cortes's *; gradually by little and little, until an entire Period was put to their Liberties, and they became the most abject Wretches in *Europe*. --- And as a Warning to this Isle, and its Dominions, I shall faithfully relate a short Abstract of the most remarkable Passages of their Revolutions, and the wicked Artifices of their Ministers, &c. extracted from the best Historians; they bearing so near a Resemblance to the Practice of these our Days in this Nation, that if they any longer should be pursu'd, we seem to have little left, but bravely to assert our Liberties, with our Swords, or nobly perish in the Attempt.

* A Spanish Parliament, which was anciently held as ours are now.

and when Magistrates are daily choic'd, and sent not to
 the People's Liberty, but to keep up their pro-



*An Abstract of the several Revolutions in
 Spain, and the Loss of their Freedom, oc-
 casion'd by Corrupt Ministers, Represen-
 tatives in Parliament, &c.*

THE *Phœnicians* and *Jews*, after being
 subdu'd by *Nebuchadnezzar*, planted Co-
 lonies in *Spain*, about the Time that
Rome was built; they intermarrying, and
 incorporating with the Native Inhabi-
 tants, having a former friendly Commerce, and in
 Pity of their Distress, became as one People. --- But
 not being content with the Lenity of the *Spaniards*,
 but encroaching on them, and taking Possession, and
 making themselves Masters of their Towns, particu-
 larly *Malaga*, *Cadiz*, &c. and Building of Forts on
 the Continent, so exasperated the *Spaniards*, that they
 enter'd into a general Confederacy; and almost drove
 them out of their Country. ---- The *Phœnicians* being
 now distress'd, as their Usurpation and Perfidiousness
 justly merited it, call'd in the *Carthaginians*, as their
 Brethren and Allies to their Assistance; about the
 Year 236 after the Building of *Rome*. These latter
 enter'd *Spain*, under the Command of *Mabermal*, as
 their General; and being supported by the *Phœnici-
 ans*, they partly by Force, and partly by Treaty, at
 last assum'd the Dominion of the South Part of *Spain*;
 and treated both the *Phœnicians*, and *Spaniards*, as
 their Vassals and Subjects.--- And endeavouring to ex-
 tend their Conquests to *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, the Na-
 tives

tives of these Islands, call'd in the *Romans* to their Assistance.---In the Interval several of the *Spanish* Cities revolting being weary of the *Carthaginian* Yoke, which for ever will be the Case, where Tyranny and Oppressions, are exercis'd ; enter'd into an Alliance with the *Romans* ; and after several Revolutions attended with long and bloody Wars, and partly thro' the Corruption and Bribery of the *Carthaginian* Generals, and Officers, at length drove the *Carthaginians* entirely out of *Spain*, before the End of the Year 548.---The *Spaniards* had no sooner expell'd the *Carthaginians* by the Assistance of the *Romans*, and the Corruption of the *Carthaginian* Officers, but they found themselves in a much worse Condition, under the Government of their Deliverers, (as they then imagin'd,) than when under their former Masters.---For *Hannibal*, and many of the *Carthaginian* Chiefs, intermarrying with the *Spaniards*, they were in a Manner become as one People ; and their Interest the same. Tho' there might be some Instances of Partiality towards the *Africans*, as they receiv'd their Governors from thence ; a Misfortune and Affront that no Nation can never bear nor will put up with, when they entertain any Probability of Redress.

BUT the *Spaniards* provok'd at length with the Cruelty and Oppression, exercis'd by the *Roman* Officers and Commanders, had Recourse to Arms in many Places, with the Loss of great Numbers on both Sides ; which occasion'd a dreadful Waste and Famine.--And complaining often to the Senate of *Rome*, of the Oppression and Extortion committed by their Governors, for which they could have no Redress, occasion'd a general Insurrection in the *Spaniards*, defeating their Enemies in several Engagements ; and killing many Thousands of them. The *Romans* being under a Necessity of sending, under the Command of *Lucullus*, and *Galba*, a numerous Army into *Spain*, who treated the *Spaniards* with unheard of Cruelty and Treachery, rais'd prodigious Fortunes by the Plunder

of this People, and being charg'd with their Rapaciousness and Cruelty at *Rome*, by which the *Spaniards* had been render'd desperate, and occasion'd the Continuance of the War, at a great Loss and Expence to the Publick; yet these Generals and Commanders, found Means to buy their Peace with the very Spoil they had robb'd the *Spaniards* of; from whence some have observ'd, says my Author, the most notorious Villains, often escape the Hand of Justice, whilst poor puny Sinners are executed without Mercy.--But Precedents of this Kind are seldom overlook'd by an oppressed People, for sooner, or later, their Promoters are brought to condign Punishment. --- And as the poorer Sort of People, are always the first that are affected by exorbitant Taxes, and unjust Proceedings, so they seldom in the End fail to punish with Rods of Iron; which is often begun, and executed, by the Instigation of a single Person.---And indeed it is surprising, that often from small Sparks in the Breast of single mean Persons, they commonly kindle into violent Flames, of Heroick Vertue and Patriotism; which influences and gains over a whole Nation commonly in its Favour.

VIRIATUS, a poor Shepherd, born in *Lusitania*, in the Year of *Rome*, 604. a Province in those Days, containing most Part of *Portugal* and *Estremadura*, caus'd another Insurrection, and defeated the *Romans* in several Battles.--Nor could the whole Power of *Rome* defeat him by pure Force; but after Ten Years perpetual War, hir'd some of his own Officers, to assassinate him; while he lay asleep, there being then a Corruption amongst the Commanders. --- The *Spaniards* having lost *Viriatius*, and finding the Corruption becoming Epidemick, sunk in their Courage, and *Pompey* commanding the *Roman* Army in *Spain*, studied how he should pick a Quarrel with such, as before were Friends and Allies to the Republick; to reduce them under his Power.---Because they affected to retain, their Independency, and refus'd to be directed,

rected, or influenc'd, by that State. --- And having made, or found, some frivolous Pretence, to break with the Inhabitants of *Numantia*, who before were Spectators of the Wars with *Viriatius*, *Pompey* assembled his Forces, and block'd them up on all Sides ; nor would he accept of any Conditions offer'd by them.--But the *Spaniards* at this Time being as well disciplin'd as the *Romans*, maintain'd their Ground against him, and his Successors, untill the Year of *Rome* 617. --- When another *Roman* Consul, coming into *Spain*, whose Army they also defeated, and surrounded ; by which the *Spaniards* obtain'd a very advantageous Peace, and no less dishonourable to the *Roman* State.

BUT the *Romans* refusing to ratify it, order'd their General to be deliver'd up ; to which the *Spaniards* answer'd, the whole Army ought to be deliver'd up, if they would not ratify the Treaty, since it was at their Mercy, when the Peace was sign'd.---But the *Roman* Senate, determining to reduce all *Spain*, sent *Scipio Africanus* and *Brutus*, with experienc'd Generals, and numerous Armies, which in the Compass of Two Years, brought almost every City, under the Subjection of the *Romans*.--And tho' *Numantia* itself, who were their former Allies, offer'd to submit on Conditions, were told by *Scipio*, they must submit at Discretion. Which they refusing, he intrench'd himself round their little State, and they often attempting to break through, were repuls'd ; and seeing themselves reduc'd to the utmost Despair, first kill'd their Wives and Children, then setting their Houses on Fire, threw themselves into the Flames ; in the Year of *Rome* 621. Thus, says my Author, first fell this People, and with them the Liberties of *Spain*.

BUT the great Men of the *Romans*, endeavouring to supplant each other in their respective Governments, there arose not only Commotions, and Civil Wars in the *Roman* State, but also amongst the Pretors, and General Officers, who commanded in *Spain*.---And

the *Spaniards* as often weary of their Extortions, and Oppressions, endeavour'd with a World of Bloodshed to shake off the *Roman* Yoke: But in Defiance of all the Efforts that could be attempted, they continu'd Sovereigns of *Spain*, until the Beginning of the Fifth Century. Then the Northern Nations broke in upon the Empire, and conquer'd *Spain* in their Turn, and plunder'd *Rome* itself, and these latter became their Masters; *Spain* remaining in their Possession, until Avarice and Lust the never failing Bane of all States, arriv'd to its Meridian Height amongst them also.---For when *Roderick* ravish'd *Cava*, Daughter of *Julian*, Governor of *Gothick Mauritiana*, and that Part of *Spain*, which borders on the Streights of *Gibraltar*, her Father to revenge the Disgrace done to his Family, took a Resolution, at the Expence of his Country, to bring him to condign Punishment; and confederating with some malecontent Lords, invited the *Saracens* into *Spain*, who defeated the effeminate *Goths*.--For his General Officers, and even his Bishops in the Heat of their general Battle, join'd the *Mahometans*; where *Roderick* was kill'd. And as Tyranny is always dreaded, thus, or worse it always is, and will be rewarded, and within three Years after made themselves Masters of *Spain*.--- Except some of the Mountains of *Austuria*, *Biscay*, and *Navarre*, where such of the *Gothick Christians* retir'd, as did not think fit to live under the Dominion of the *Infidels*. And thus was the Empire of the *Goths* destroy'd about Three Hundred Years after their first Arrival in *Spain*.

THE *Saracens* extending their Conquests into several Parts of *France*, and thinking themselves secure in the *Spaniards*, being invited first by the Bulk of the People, left the Government of several of the *Spanish* Towns and Provinces, and considerable Posts in the Army, in such Hands as they imagin'd their Friends, whilst themselves were employ'd in the *Gallick* War.---But the *Goths*, in the Mountains of *Austuria*, finding it difficult to subsist, chose *Pelagius* their Leader,

Leader, or King. --- This Gentleman fery'd in the *Moorish* Army formerly, but on some Disgust, retir'd to his distress'd Brethren, and under his Conduct, and the Assistance of the *Christian* Commanders, entrusted by the *Saracens*, reduc'd several of the *Moorish* Towns and Provinces; and the latter, could never claim the whole Dominion of *Spain* after; tho' there was long and bloody Wars, wherein they alternately claim the Victory. The *Saracens* from the Year of our Lord 713, at which Time they first possess'd themselves of the Kingdom of *Spain*, until 1491-2, before the Kingdom of *Granada*, the last of their Dominions in *Spain*, could be reduc'd. Some of the *Spaniards*, as they saw their Interest, and being frequently prompted by their Clergy, taking Part with the *Saracens*, as also the *Saracens* taking Part with the *Spaniards*; for the Space of 779 Years.---And tho' conquer'd, they were not entirely expell'd the Country, tho' they suffer'd many Persecutions, and an incredible Number of them put to Death, untill the Year of our Lord 1610, when it was effected by *Philip* III.

THE *Austrian* Family being settled on the Throne of *Spain* in 1504, *Philip* I. and *Joanna* his Wife, introduc'd *Germans*, and *Flemmings*, in all the Posts, and Places of Honour and Profit, in the *Spanish* Dominions. Which occasion'd a general Disaffection in the *Spaniards* to so high a Degree, they were on the Point of deposing of *Philip*.---Which they certainly would have done, if *Ferdinand*, the Father of *Joanna*, who before possess'd the Crown, but resign'd to *Philip*, in Favour of his Daughter, had return'd to the Kingdom. *Philip* dying, the State was all in Pieces about the Administration of the Government, during the Minority of King *Charles* I. The *Spaniards* contending for *Ferdinand*, and the *German* Faction against it, and in Favour of *Maximilian* the Emperor; but Matters being accommodated, *Ferdinand* continu'd Regent the Remainder of his Life, which ended, *January* 23, 1515-16. Prince *Charles* I. on the Death
of

of his Grandfather *Ferdinand* took on him the Title of King of *Spain*, (tho' his Mother, Queen *Joanna*, was living) and arriv'd at *Villa Viciosa* in *Austuria*, with a Royal Fleet, the 19th of *Sept.* 1517, his Court took away all the Posts of Honour and Profit from the Native *Spaniards*, and conferr'd them on the *Germans*, *Flemmings*, &c. --- Which disgusted the *Spaniards*, and chang'd the good Opinion they conceiv'd of their New King. In 1518, a Cortes was assembled, where King *Charles* took the usual Oaths to govern according to their Laws, and to protect the Liberties and Privileges of the Subjects. After which a Motion was made by the Court Party, for a Supply to defray the Charges of the Government, but the Commons insisted, before they parted with their Money, to have their Antient Laws confirm'd; viz. That none but the Natives of *Castile*, should be admitted into any Office or Employment of Church, or State. And secondly, That no Treasure should be sent out of the Kingdom, on Pain of Death. --- Wisely foreseeing, that if these Restrictions were not complied with, *Spain* must sooner, or later, be reduc'd to a State of Beggary. --- But the Court Party by Places, or Pensions, or the Hopes they gave the Majority of finding their Account, in complying with His Majesty; procur'd the Supply to be granted; before the Privileges of the Subjects were confirm'd. And the Donative, as the *Castilians* call a Bill of Supply, was immediately borrow'd of the *Italian* Bankers, at a high Interest; and distributed amongst the *Flemings*, tho' it was not to have been rais'd in Three Years after. And what was a farther Mortification, that they saw all that vast Sum, exported to *Flanders* by the King's *Dutch* Favourites, almost as soon as it was borrow'd.* The King assembles another Cortes of *Aragon* at *Saragossa*; where he took the Oaths to main-

* See Salmon's Modern History, Vol. XVI. p. 256, and 257. the Dublin Edition.

tain their Privileges ; and then demanded a Supply.-- But the States answer'd, it was not usual to give Money before their Grievances were redress'd, and the Debts of the Crown were paid. But the Emperor *Maximilian* dying about this Time, the King desir'd the Supply should not be delay'd ; because he should be oblig'd to go into *Germany*, to be present at the next Election, to prevent the *French* King to be chose Emperor ; the Donative was granted, but clogg'd with so many Appropriations to Publick Uses, there remain'd but little for the King.

FROM hence he went to *Barcelona*, and assembled the States of *Catalonia*, they were Nine Months before they granted any Money ; and then applied so much of it to the paying off Old Debts, there remained not above 25 *l.* for his Majesty's Use.- Which the Courtiers exclaiming against, were frankly told by the Patriot Party, that the King seem'd to be governed by *Dutch* and *French* Ministers, who were come into *Spain*, as into an Enemy's Country, intending after they had plunder'd it, to carry the Spoils to *Flanders*. They also complain'd, that all Offices were sold by the Prime Minister *Chevers*, or his Lady, a Practice till then not known in *Spain*. *Maximilian* dying, and *Charles* being chose Emperor, whilst he remain'd at *Barcelona*, the *Spaniards* foresaw they should be made a Province of *Germany* ; and as the King would generally reside there, their Treasure would constantly be exported thither ; made them still more untractable. And their King now being Emperor, he deputed Cardinal *Adrian* to hold a Cortes at *Valencia* ; they refus'd to grant him a Supply, or even to acknowledge him for their Sovereign, till he came amongst them in Person, and took the Oaths to maintain their Privileges, which he could not do at that Time, being press'd by the Imperial Diet to hasten into *Germany*. --- Being in great Want of Money, he order'd the Cortes of *Castile* to assemble at the *Groyne*, from whence he intended to embark for *Flanders*, and
threatned

threatned the Electors, if they did not send Representatives thither, prepar'd to grant what Money he ask'd, he would remove all the Courts of Judicature out of *Castile*, into that Loyal Province of *Galicia*.--- The *Castilians* hereupon complain'd openly that they were treated by their *Dutch* King, and his Ministry, more like Slaves than Subjects; and that the Measures they took were unprecedented; saying, this was indeed ruling them with Rods of Iron, as some of the King's *Dutch* Favourites had threatned; and the City of *Valladolid* in particular, was so exasperated, at the King's removing both the Courts and Cortes from thence, that they had Recourse to Arms; and determin'd to prevent his Majesty's going out of the Gate. But he, escaping in a tempestuous Night, went to the *Groyn*e, here he was met by Commissioners from *Toledo*, who protested against his holding a Cortes in *Galicia*, declaring it to be unlawful.---But the King, and Prime Minister, who had so many valuable Posts to dispose of, in the Empire, as well as in the Dominions of *Spain*, notwithstanding their Opposition, procur'd the Cortes to be assembled at the *Groyn*e; and found Means to influence a Majority to grant the Supplies he demanded; for which they were call'd Tools and Journeymen to *Chevers*, the Prime Minister, and charg'd with conniving at their Country's being plunder'd by Foreigners, that they may have a Share in its Spoil. At which the Nation in general was so provok'd, that an Insurrection was look'd on as inevitable. But the King embarking at the *Groyn*e, the 22d of May 1520. left Cardinal *Adrian*, a Foreigner, Governor; and the *Spaniards* of *Valentia* had already taken up Arms, to exclude the Nobility of that Kingdom from all Employments. The King was no sooner gone to his *German* Dominions, but the City of *Toledo* propos'd an Association amongst all the Cities of *Castile*, for redressing their Grievances, and recovering their invaded Liberties. Accordingly they chose them a General, form'd an Army, and elected

Representatives

Representatives in every Town, who assembled at *A-bula*, and took upon them the Title of a Cortes, and the Direction of all Affairs. The Members who had voted the Supply at the *Groyne*, were soon made sensible of the People's Resentment; they fell upon them, dragg'd them from the Altars, and tore them in Pieces, crying out, That *Rogues who had betrayed their Country, ought not to have the Benefit of its Sanctuaries.*

THIS Custom of purchasing a corrupt Majority in the Assemblies of the State, was practic'd during the Reign of *Philip II.* by which Method, and the Assistance of vast Standing Armies, compos'd particularly of Foreigners, put an End to the Liberties of *Spain.*

THE *Catalonians* being oppress'd by the Prime Minister *Olivarez*, revolted from *Spain*; and put themselves under the Protection of *France* in the Year 1639, remaining Subjects to that Crown Eleven Years afterwards, the same tyrannical Measures induc'd the *Portuguese* to throw off the *Spanish* Yoke. And when *Naples* was in the Hands of the *Spaniards*, they first rul'd the *Neopolitans* with Moderation, and the Taxes demanded of them was in the Nature of a free Gift; but in some Time after, *Spain* impos'd a Tax not only on all Branches of Commerce, but on every Thing that could be produc'd to sustain the common Necessaries of Life; even on Roots, and Herbs, and the very Fish of the Waters. The *Neopolitans* not being able to bear such Oppressions, at length in 1647, a bold young Fisherman, nam'd *Thomas Aniello*, having his Fish taken from him, for refusing the Tax demanded, assembled a Mob about him; and standing on a Table, in the Market Place, so effectually represented the Hardships, and Oppression they lay under; that the Multitude cried one and all, there is no bearing them; and that they would get the Duties taken off, or die in the Attempt: Whereupon *Maffiello*, (he being commonly call'd by that Name) offer'd to be their Leader, and the Devastation, and tragical Scene

that follow'd, with the Reward the Viceroy's Brother, &c. met with, I shall refer my Reader to the History of that Kingdom. It was very cruel, but no more than what they justly deserv'd.

The following Letters, and Narrative upon a Subject that is of very great Importance to the Nation at this Juncture, being particularly remarkable, and of infinite Service, if put into Execution; the Author has thought proper to exhibit them to the Publick, in the same Manner as they were deliver'd to the respective Noblemen; and afterwards publish'd in the Englishman's Evening Post of the following Dates.

Englishman's Evening Post, July 8, 1740.

*A Letter to the Lords of the Treasury
and Admiralty.*

London, June 27, 1739.

May it please Your Lordships,

THE Obstinacy the Spaniards persist in, by their not complying with our just and reasonable Demands, has refresh'd my Memory of Proposals made to them about Four or Five Years ago, by one Mr. Johnson, a Watch and Clock Maker; which I fear greatly flushes them with the Success they propose from it, and

and is kept a profound Secret until put in Execution.— This Mr. *Johnson* is an *Englishman*, of strong Reason, great Mechanic Parts, a sound Mathematician, and a Protestant; he is the Inventor of a Ball fired out of a Cannon, that will certainly do Ten Times the Execution of any other of double its Weight and Diameter.— And to my certain Knowledge he went to *Spain* about the aforesaid Time, with no other Intent but to communicate this Secret to that Court, and to the Court of *France* also.—

I BEING a Piece of a Dabler in Mathematics was well acquainted with him, and he often shewed me the Instrument, and demonstrated the Nature of it; on which I help'd to make some Improvements.— It is so contriv'd as to burst when it meets with Opposition if requisite, but otherwise will go to its Journey's End, and remain till the Fuse is spent.— A Sixty Gun Ship with this Instrument is certainly an Over-Match for any Ninety or Hundred Gun Ship without it, for it is the most certain Instrument of Destruction ever yet contriv'd on either Land or Water.— I often endeavoured to persuade him not to communicate the Secret to any Nation but his own; he made me Answer that he did propose it to the Government in *London* about Eight or Ten Years past, but they would not reward him as he expected, and his Business was to get Money.—

THE Neglect Noble Men at *Helm* shew to Proposals of this Kind, and the Necessity the Inventors are reduc'd to in applying to *Foreigners*, have been fatal to *England* more than once: Witness the Discovery of the *American* World.— The Regard I ever shall have for my King and Country, puts me under a Necessity of proposing this Invention to your Lordships, without any Reward or Fee, but as ye think proper; the Charge in making the Experiment will be but a very Trifle, and nothing can make so deep an Impression on the Mind as Demonstration.— If

your

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your Lordships think proper I shall immediately wait on you, and shall be always proud of being any Way serviceable to my King and Country.— And am with the utmost Deference.

Your Lordships most Obedient,

and most Humble Servant,

PETER PEARN.

The Lords of the Treasury made no Answer to it.

Reported at a Board of Admiralty on the Back of the Letter.— By Order of Sir Charles Wager, you are desired to lay this before the Commissioners of Ordnance.— Which I accordingly did, inclosed in the following Letter, viz.—

London, July 3, 1739,

May it please your Honours,

I AM order'd by Sir Charles Wager, at a Board of Admiralty, to lay before you the Contents of the Inclosed. I am ready to wait on your Honours to demonstrate and prove the Experiment, as soon as ye are pleas'd to give the Founders Orders to cast it according to my Directions; and am sorry to assure you Mr. Johnson has disclos'd it to the Court of Spain. I am with the utmost Deference,

Your Honours most Obedient,

and most Humble Servant,

PETER PEARN.

To the Right Hon. the Commissioners of His Majesty's Ordnance.—

And

And after waiting several Times, and Hours, the Secretary of Ordnance told me, their Honours would have nothing to say to any Instrument of so destructive a Nature.—

Now if Chain Shot, Cross-bar Shot, Case Shot, Double Round and Partridge, Langrel Shot, Grows and Bars of Iron marled together, Bombs, Granadoes, Stink-pots, Powder-flasks and Chests, Mines, &c. are allow'd and made Use of both by Us and our Enemy, I am really at a Loss to know, why any other Machine of less, or equal Charge, and twenty Times as Executive, may not be employ'd to reduce them to Submission; and to put a speedy End to a destructive War.— But more especially if our Enemies have it, as I have powerful Reasons to know and believe they have.— For in the Year 1733, I dined several Times at Messieurs *James's*, and *Thomas Lynch's* House in *Cadix*, the former is Commissioner for furnishing His Catholick Majesty's Ships of War with Stores, &c. and is married to Sir *Thomas Geraldino's* Sister. He ask'd me several Questions in Relation to Mr. *Johnson*, when he design'd to set out for *Spain*. That he was expected with great Impatience, for they greatly wanted an ingenious Watchmaker, &c. Together with what Mr. *Johnson* himself told me, and his actually going there.—

AND my Thoughts are, it is sacrificing the Interest and Honour of our King and Country, if we, who have ever made a distinguishing and glorious Figure in the Art of War, should be now behind Hand with them.—

I M U S T confess I had several Thoughts croud-
ed fast upon me, and in the utmost Confusion, to conceive a Reason, why such a Machine should be rejected (without any; nay, the least Examination of its Merits) at a Time when all Hopes of Negotiation, were given over between Us and *Spain*; especially when it cost the Government nothing, unless they were pleased.— But Experience has since taught
me,

me, that no due Regard is paid to such as are in the Interest of their Country, if there were I appeal to several Thousands in this Kingdom, and particularly to that great and useful Body of People, the Woollen Manufacturers, who are the very Support of the Poor, not only in the Woollen Way, but almost in all Manner of Trades and Stations in Life, and will I hope exert their Power and Strength to regain Trade, as a Set of noble Modern *Patriots* lately have; why I who laid down the most practical and best Scheme, and grounded on the most honest Principles; a Scheme grounded on Reason, and proved by Experience, and is readily put in Execution; a Scheme agreeable to the Constitution of a free and unenslav'd People, and lik'd by all, (a few poison'd Scorpions who, by promoting their own little sinister Views, and endeavouring our Destruction, excepted.) A Scheme that must increase His Majesty's Revenues, and lessen the heavy Burthen of the present Land Tax, by putting a total Stop to the Running of *Foreign* Goods, (but what honestly pay Duty) and securing our Wool at Home, at one and the same Time and Expence; I say, I who have taken all this Pains to restore that valuable Branch of our Commerce; should not merit the Sanction and Encouragement of the Government. No more than what I have receiv'd for this most valuable Machine, by which its plain Merit meets with no Reward; which induces me to give the following short Description of it, and the Effects it has.---And it is greatly to be wish'd the foregoing Answer at this Time of Day would be no Motive to prevent its being put in Execution, since we are in all Probability to expect the whole Power of the House of *Bourbon* against us, let our News Papers say what they will to the contrary.---

AND 1st, It is a Concave Cylinder, whose Diameter is equal to its Length, reduc'd partly Spherical, and left partly Cylindrical, the Cylindrical Parts (being in Number Eight) are so contriv'd, as to gain

a Prize, or Purchase, in the Eruption, by every Part of its Area, or Surface, on the Object fired at; and may be us'd from a Six Pounder, to a Ball of any Weight and Diameter, as also in Bombs, &c.

2dly, THE Concavity is so contriv'd that it shall burst or fly to Pieces, in the Centre of the Spherical Parts, (as before) gaining a Purchase on the Object in its Eruption, must shake, tear, destroy, and do Twenty Times the Execution of a Spherical solid dead Ball, or even Bomb, which can gain no Prize, or Purchase, on the Object fired at in the Eruption. In it may be plac'd Serpents, as in Mines, or Sky-Rockets, they being very useful to set Fire to Powder in a Ship, or Citadel, &c. and putting the Crew in Confusion, they disseminating at a great Distance by the Violence of the Eruption.

3dly, THIS Machine being fill'd with combustible Matter there are screw'd into it two Tubes like the Frustrums of Cones, or Lens of a Speaking Trumpet, one in another, which contains the Fuse; the Design of these two Conical Tubes are, that as soon as the Machine is repuls'd, by the Object fir'd at, the inward Conical Frustrum, or Len, by a Spring so contriv'd, and at the Repulse, may give Way to the immediate Communication of the Fire to the Combustible; which would otherwise remain until the Fuse is quite spent, as in common Bombs, &c. by which it is plain it must burst in the Body of the Object fired at, if capable of Penetration, and if not capable of Penetration must instantly fly to Pieces, even by the Repulse of an Object of four Inches of any solid Matter. So that there is no escaping it by running into Bomb Proofs, &c. And if a Beam of Wood, &c. be never so thick, it will make as deep an Impression in it, as a Spherical solid Ball of the same Diameter and double its Weight: So that it must always burst in the Body of a Ship, and destroy all between Decks. And is the only best Instrument in Fireships when laid aboard an Enemy, it shattering the Enemy's Vessel
all

all to Pieces, as also very useful in setting Fire to the Hull. It is the best Instrument ever yet produc'd either at Sea or Land, fired out of a Cannon, point Blank, to ruin Forts of soft greet Stone, Brick, Wood, Salmon Brick, &c. and to dismount their Cannon; because (as I have before said) in the Eruption it must do Twenty Times the violent Damage of a solid dead Ball, tho' of greater Gravity. And the Cylindrical Parts make a sufficient Atonement for the Loss of the Gravity of the Cavity; being vastly greater than the Gravity of any Spherical Bomb of the same Diameter.

I AM of the same Opinion with Mr. *Johnson*, that it is best when made of Cast Brass, for the following Reasons, *viz.*

First, one Cubic Inch of Cast Brass } weighing	4,630300
And one Cubic Inch of common } Iron weighing	4,422979

The Difference in a solid Inch being 0,207321

Which Gravity is very considerable in Proportion to the Diameter of the Ball and Cylindrical Parts. *2dly*, The Eruption is more violent in Brass, than in common Iron Mettle, both which being consider'd must have the greater Influence in destroying the Object fired at. *3dly*, The Fuse not being made of Wood as in common Bombs, and requiring great Force in the Screwing, Brass is less subject to Accidents of Fire than Iron; but this last Difficulty is easily solv'd by making the outward Frustrum, or Tube of Brass, if the Machine be Iron Mettle.

Mr. *Johnson* put an exceeding Value on this Machine, and demanded a very large Sum of Money for it, which it really deserves: But as I never was a Mercenary Man, (though my Circumstances require me to make the most of this Secret, and labouring under

under many Difficulties to endeavour to get Bread for a Wife and five Children,) yet I shall always prefer the genuine Interest of my Country, to my own personal Advantage.--- And that it may have the desired Success, of which it cannot fail if put in Execution, shall be the constant Wish of me, and I believe of all who are well dispos'd to the Interest of their King and Country.

PETER PEARN.

N^o B. *There must be a Cross-Bar, (as per Figure. +) in the outward Frustrum, by which it is screw'd in, with a Key for that Purpose, and the Cross Bar preserves the inward Frustrum, or Len from flying quite out by the Repulse, which would otherwise make the Machine prove abortive of the Design.*



Englishman's Evening Post, Aug. 2, 1740.

THE Design of a Public Paper is to be serviceable to the Public, and we cannot answer that End better than by communicating to the World the following Description and Demonstration of an Instrument that may be of the last Importance to this Nation. The Use and Advantages of this Machine were already taken Notice of in this Paper, but as we ourselves are quite ignorant of Mechanics, we forbore making any Encomiums upon either till we saw how the Proposal was relished by the Public. Since that Time we have made it our Business to converse with Men of Capacity and Experience in the Artillery, who assure us that the Thing is not only *practicable*, (but as far as Mechanics admit of Demonstrations) *demonstrable*, as may be seen by the following Figures and Explanation. If so, it is surprizing that in a Nation, so justly celebrated for the Improvement of the Art of Artillery, and at a Time when the Success of this War may be so much determin'd by a Machine of this Kind, that the ingenious Gentleman, by whose Means it is now communicated to the Public, should not only be discountenanc'd, but discourag'd in this as well as some other public spirited Proposals, which he has laid before those who ought to be their proper Patrons.

THIS will appear the more extraordinary as we have been assur'd, from very good Authority, that an Experiment of this Machine has actually been made and answered even beyond Expectation. We shall think ourselves very happy, if this Paper shall be the Means of conveying to our Superiors, *whom it may concern*, a just Notion of this useful Invention, and if by that Means the Imputation of letting Ingenuity and Merit lie unobserv'd and unregarded, may, in some Measure be wip'd off from those who ought to patronise and encourage both.

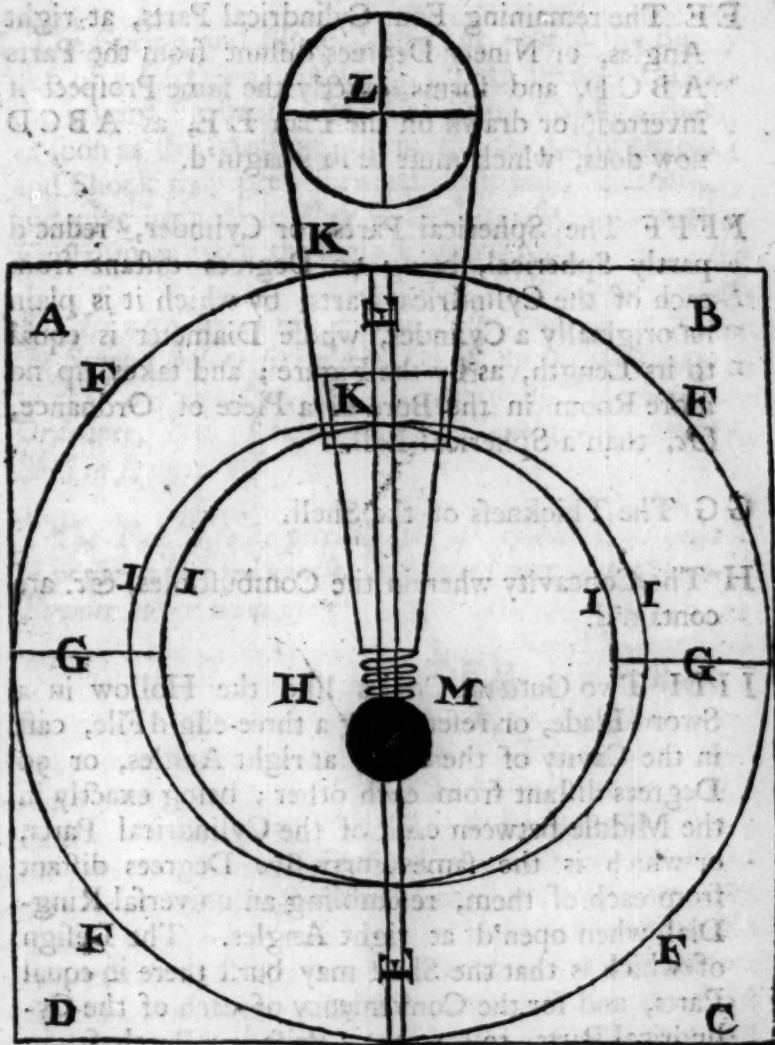
Your's, &c. The Englishman.

A

(67)

A DESCRIPTION of the MACHINE or SHELL mentioned in the Englishman's-Evening-Post of Tuesday July 8, 1740.

FIG. I.



A B C D, as by this Prospect, is the Cylinder whose Diameter is equal to its Length, the said **A B C D**, being Four of the Eight Cylindrical Parts left un-reduc'd

reduc'd for gaining the Prize, or Purchase, on the Object in the Eruption; whose Thickness is from one Inch to $1\frac{1}{2}$ 2 $2\frac{1}{2}$ Inches, &c. in Proportion to the Diameter, and Thickness of the Machine, or Shell.

E E The remaining Four Cylindrical Parts, at right Angles, or Ninety Degrees distant from the Parts A B C D, and forms exactly the same Prospect if inverted, or drawn on the Plan E E, as A B C D now does, which must be so imagin'd.

FFFF The Spherical Parts, or Cylinder, reduc'd partly Spherical, being 90 Degrees distant from each of the Cylindrical Parts, by which it is plain its originally a Cylinder, whose Diameter is equal to its Length, as by the Figure; and takes up no more Room in the Bore of a Piece of Ordnance, &c. than a Spherical Ball.

G G The Thickness of the Shell.

H The Concavity wherein the Combustibles, &c. are contain'd.

I I I I Two Guttural Circles like the Hollow in a Sword Blade, or resembling a three-edg'd File, cast in the Cavity of the Shell, at right Angles, or 90 Degrees distant from each other; being exactly in the Middle between each of the Cylindrical Parts, or which is the same Forty-five Degrees distant from each of them, resembling an universal Ring-Dial when open'd at right Angles. The Design of which is that the Shell may burst there in equal Parts, and for the Conveniency of each of the Cylindrical Parts, to gain their Prize, or Purchase, in the Eruption.

K K The Tubes for containing the Fuse.

L The

L The Cross-Bar, by which the outward Frustrum is screw'd in the Shell, as also for preserving the inward Frustrum from flying quite out; and for communicating the Fire immediately to the Cavity, as the Flash in a Pan does to the Inside of the Barrel of a Gun.

M The Spring and Bit of Brass, &c. about the Bigness of a Farthing, fix'd to it; both being fix'd to the inward Frustrum; the Design of which is that as soon as the Machine is repuls'd the Combustible and Shock may press forward the inward Frustrum, and give immediate Way to the Fire of the outward Frustrum to catch the main Combustible.

N. B. *Its necessary to rub a little Putty and Oil on both the Screws before screw'd in, to fill up the little Crevices if any should be, lest the immediate Fire of the Ordnance, &c. should catch the Combustible in the Shell in firing it off.*

The Fuse is to be pitched over as in common Bombs to preserve it, and uncased and salted over with Meal-Powder when made use of.

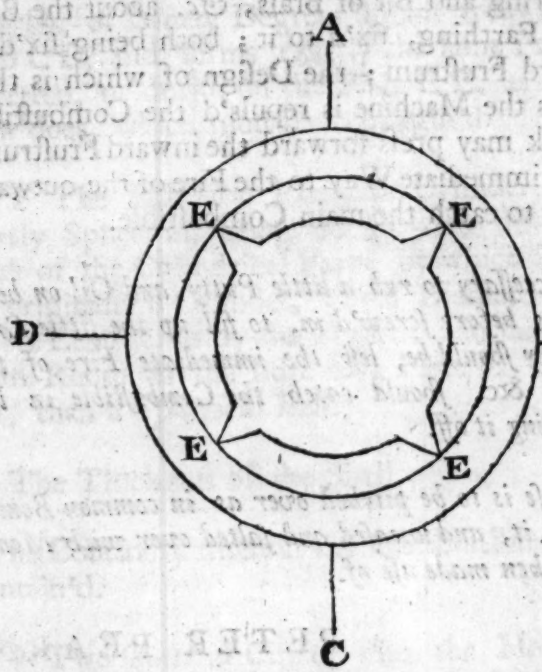
PETER PEARN.

ET ABCD, on the Surface of Fig. II. represents the four of the Right Cylindrical Part, as ABCD does on Fig. I. for a proportionable Thickness with the Diameter, and Thickness of the Machine or Shell, which are to give their Part, or Part of the Object in the Situation; then the Spaces between the Cylindrical Part ABCD will be the Spherical Part of right Angles, or so Degrees, Dimensions from A to D, represented in Fig. I. which is only conceiv'd if you draw, or imagine a line drawn from A to C, and from B to D, as Fig. II. shows.

ACAD.

A Demonstration of the Machine, or Shell, in the Englishman's-Evening Post, of Tuesday, July 8, 1740.

FIG. II.



LET ABCD, on the Surface of Fig. II, represent Four of the Eight Cylindrical Parts, as ABCD does on Fig. I. of a proportionable Thickness with the Diameter, and Thickness of the Machine or Shell, which are to gain their Prise, or Purchase, on the Object in the Eruption; then the Spaces between the Cylindrical Parts ABCD will be the Spherical Parts at right Angles, or 90 Degrees Distance from ABCD, represented in Fig. I, which is easily conceiv'd if you draw, or imagine a Line drawn from A to C, and from D to B, in Fig. II:

AGAIN,

AGAIN, a Line drawn from any Part of the outward Circle, to the inward Circle, will represent the Thickness of the Machine or Shell, as GG does in Fig. I. except at EEEE, in Fig. II.

Now EEEE, in Fig. II. represents the two guttural Circles (spoken of at IIII, in Fig. I.) at right Angles between each of the Cylindrical Parts; running through the Inside of the whole Machine; and contains Part of the Combustibles, they being in common with the Cavity. By which it is plain the Machine must burst at IIII, in Fig. I. or at EEEE, in Fig. II. thro' the Whole; it being every Place else better fortified, both by the Thickness of the Shell and Cylindrical Parts. Then,

IT being granted that the Machine, or Shell, must burst at IIII, and EEEE, then the Cylindrical Parts A B C D, which were before at right Angles, must now in the Eruption form Obtuse Angles; and they gaining a Purchase on the Object, is as plain they must tear the Object in Proportion to the Angles which they form in the Eruption, or more; which an intire Spherical Ball or Bomb can never do, not having any such Conveniency on its outward Area; and is rather inclined to slide round, or miss its Purchase in the Eruption, as also very uncertain where it may burst. Nor is its Gravity near so considerable as the Gravity of this Machine; and yet it must be allow'd (for Experience has often taught) a Spherical Shell is a very dreadful and destructive Instrument.

THE rest is so plain in Fig. I. that its needless to say a Word more of it.---Only that this is to a Trifle as easily cast as a common Bomb, if you can form a right Idea of the Figures, which made me draw them both Ways, that one may demonstrate and help you to form an Idea of the other. Also note, though Fig. II. may seem impossible to get it into a Concave Cylinder of the same Diameter of the outward Circle, by Reason of the outward Parts A B C D, yet by viewing Fig. I. nothing can be easier, for A B C D,

in

in Fig. II. are no more than the Extremities of the Cylindrical Parts A B C D, in Fig. I. --- And which are thus proportion'd.---As the Diameter of any Circle, is to a Perpendicular fallen from the Extremities of the Cylindrical Parts of that Circle to the Spherical, so is the Diameter of any other Circle to the Extremities of its Cylindrical Parts. --- Or to the Parts which it would form.

PETER PEARN.

Englishman's Evening Post, Aug. 21, 1740.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

August 20, 1740.

S I R,

THE daily Pains our Spaniolized Gentlemen, or rather the Emiffaries of *Spain* and *France*, take in belching out their bitter Invectives, against the Trading Interest of this Nation, and particularly against that of this Great City, obliges me to publish the following Letter; which I think clearly demonstrates what the Nation in general require. ---- And I can assure you as far as I have conversed, and which is not with a few, I never could conceive they had any personal Dislike to the present Minister, or Ministry; but almost in Mankind I could perceive they had a thorough Dislike to his, or their Measures.--- And that because they know, and are well convinc'd of what might be readily done for the general Good of these Three Great Kingdoms, and their Colonies, which seems at present to be very little regarded, or very faintly carried into Execution.

I f

IF Proposals agreeable to the Good of three great Kingdoms, and their Colonies, are frequently reject-
ed, by any Man, or Set of Men, in whose Power and
Business it is, and are under an indispensable Necessi-
ty, and the strongest Obligations, of doing their ut-
most for the public Prosperity, they being chosen as
Fathers and Guardians to their Country, the Nation
or People (in my humble Opinion) has not only a
Right to express their Dislike to such Measures, but
also to insist upon and maintain an Amendment. For
as every Set of Men ought to be credited in their own
Art, so no Man can form a better Judgment than
that Set of Men, of what might be of real Advantage
to them.--- And not to rely entirely upon that *Papist*
Doctrine of Implicit Faith, to deny themselves all the
Faculties of Human Reason, and let another Person
that knows much less than they do, or perhaps no-
thing of the Matter, judge for them.--A Doctrine in-
dustriously introduc'd, and endeavour'd to be propa-
gated at this Day for an Expedient.

WE see now, Sir, the whole Three Kingdoms a-
gree in one unanimous Opinion, of what ought, and
might be done, before and since the Commencement
of this War, the aforesaid *Spanish* and *French* Emis-
saries, a few Ministerial Hirelings, and some *Irish* Pa-
pists excepted; (as for the Protestants of that King-
dom better Subjects, nor more firmly, attach'd to his
Present Majesty, and Royal Family, can scarce be
found) and is it not to be fear'd there are some hidden
Mysteries, very destructive to our Religion, Liber-
ties, and Trade a Hatching, since we see not one Man
vindicate the Conduct of our past and present Mea-
sures, only those who are the very Antidotes to the
Prosperity of his Majesty, his Subjects, and Domini-
ons?---A Set of Vipers on whose Fidelity we can have
no Dependance, our Felicity (as they imagine) be-
ing repugnant to their Education, Religion, and
Principles.--

Is not this every Day manifested by the Methods they take to depreciate the Glory of that brave Admiral, that with the small Force he had, and the Strength of the Place he destroy'd consider'd, has out done any Thing related in either Ancient or Modern History?— Nor is there the least Room for Doubt, if he had the small Number of Land Forces that was propos'd to reinforce him, but by this Time he would have conquer'd and destroy'd all the Forts on the *American* Coasts, from whence we had any the least Danger to apprehend, that may disturb us in a free Navigation; or were Receptacles, and Sanctuaries, for their Piratical Guarda Costas, and Sepulchres for our unhappy Merchant Men.— Are not the Actions of our Commanders of Merchant Men, who make any glorious Resistance, Men that rather merit Statues of Gold erected as Monuments of their Bravery, than the low Appellations and Sneers they daily meet, stigmatiz'd and painted in false Colours by them; by lessening the Glory of every Action, and magnifying that of the Enemy?—Is it not to be fear'd that these are the Persons perpetually consulted, about our Affairs; seeing the Ministry acting on their Principles, or they breathing nothing but the Principles of the Ministry?— For my Part, I am far from thinking, that these People's taking Part with, and endeavouring to support the present Measures, can be of any Service to the Ministry; for as their Discourses favour strongly of Design, they always must be suspected of some notorious Piece of Villany.— And ought to whet every one the keener in order to guard against them.—

It is not without the greatest Astonishment, I perceiv'd a Joy run through the Countenances of these Miscreants, for the Misfortune Sir *John Norris's* Ship and the *Lion* Man of War met, and his Return with so glorious a Squadron; that had his Ship, and the other that disabled him been at the Bottom of the Sea, (which I praise God is not so, and may Heaven
ever

ever avert any such Accident) he might have proceeded with the remaining Ships, and destroy'd every Fort between Cape *Finistre*, and *Scanderoon*, which is the farthest Part of the *Mediterranean*.--- This I well know, I have been there, and in the strongest Fortrefs the *Spaniards* in the World can boast of, which is *Cadiz*, where I several Times over and over view'd their Fortifications, and as I took great Delight from my Youth in considering the Strength of Places, and Fortifications, I would venture my Head to be severed from my Shoulders, if with Thirty Sail of Men of War, and a few Bomb-Vessels, that in Thirty Hours they would knock that magnified, or impregnable Fortrefs (as the *Spanish* Devotees call it) all to Pieces.---But it should be with this Proviso, that such Commanders, as would behave cowardly, should be hung at the Yard-Arm immediately, before they came to *England* to screen themselves under the Sanction of their *Sanctum Sanctorum*.---Which would be attended with the following good Consequences, first, no *Dastard Locust* would dare rob the Brave of the Honours due to him for his Service to his Country, nor would the Corrupt and Mercenary venture being bribed over by our Betrayers. It is still more amazing to hear and see the artful Glosses, and how awkwardly they endeavour to screen and countenance the Weakness of such a Return, when at the same Time every honest Heart appears in Mourning at that unhappy Disaster, and bewails the Opportunity it gives our Enemies to avoid our just Resentment.--- Whether this Misfortune may be attributed to Fate, Neglect, or Design, I shall not take upon me to determine; but thus much we can't avoid saying, it has given Room for most People to form as gloomy a Countenance of our future Measures, as it has fully convinc'd them of our former Neglects; they bearing so near a Resemblance.---

BUT, Sir, I had like to forget my Letter, which demonstrates it is not Party Business, that is the Ob-

jest of our Disputes; for a Change in the Ministry is not of Two Pence Matter to us, if their Successors should act on the same Principles.--Nay, every Body must allow its better retaining these whose Purses are full, if they for the Future should exert themselves in their Country's Cause, and is all that the honest and trading Part of the Nation require (but fear by what is past have very little Reason to expect) than to change for new ravenous Graspers at Power, who would perhaps take worse Measures, if worse were possible, to raise their Fortunes by the Ruin of their Country,---

*A LETTER delivered to Sir ROBERT
WALPOLE, of the following Date.*

London, Feb. 26, 1739.

May it please your Honour,

IN my former Letters I have given you an early Account of the several Misfortunes attending our Manufacturies.--Of the Advantage, Reputation, and Glory, you must acquire by giving proper Sanction to Trade in general, and to the Woollen Manufactures in particular; and the Reverse if despis'd or neglected,--- Most or all of which is come to pass, or attempted.---

I AM now to assure your Honour, that since my last, I have conversed with great Numbers of the most considerable Dealers and Clothiers, in several Parts of this Kingdom; which once had the greatest Esteem for both your Person and Abilities.--But as every Passion begets its Likeness, the Indifference (as they conceive) you shew in Regard to Trade, and the low
Ebb

Ebb its brought to, has greatly diminish'd the Esteem of most of them.

IN short, Sir, the whole Nation look on themselves now, like Sailors in a Ship at Sea, which at first was gallantly fitted out, and well provided for a prosperous Voyage; and as they thought under the Direction of very able Commanders; and after a long Time (by Accidents unforeseen perhaps to the Commanders which were early foreseen by all or most of the Crew, and with great Modesty and Respect gave their Opinions; but labouring at Length under many Difficulties were utterly lost and undone.—

TRADE has been dwindling away for a long Time into so low an Ebb, that those who formerly kept Three or Four Hundred Souls employ'd in the Woollen Way, has not at any Time these Six or Seven Years past, kept above Thirty or Forty; and is visibly decreasing daily; one Half of which are employ'd one Week, the other Half the next, only to keep them from perishing.---- So that there is scarce Employment for one Half of what they now keep, nor Money to be got to pay off that little.— An Inconveniency which is also felt by every Trade that depends on it, as indeed almost all Trades in some Measure do.— And the landed Interest now see it must be their Support, and are impatient to have it restor'd.--- Not by an inglorious Peace, nor do they expect it by the Faintness with which they say the War is carried on, though the Nation is put to a vast Expence, which they chearfully submitted to, and the Course of Trade entirely stopp'd; but by a vigorous Prosecution of the War, which they have not Faith to believe is ever design'd to be executed.--- For the Summer is not the properest Time in low Latitudes and scorching Climates, for raw and unexperien'd Northern Constitutions.—

IT is highly Presumptive all great Men have their Flatterers, and to ingratiate themselves, for some sinister Views, industriously endeavour to conceal the Sense

Sense of the People, and of their Sufferings; but I beg Leave to assure you, Sir, whoever would advance, that by making these Nations poor, is making them submissive, is grounded on false Propositions and very ridiculous; for its an old Maxim that Hunger and Poverty, often whets the Passions, as well as Wit to so high a Degree, as will extricate themselves at any Rate.— And on the contrary they are best compos'd when in easy Circumstances; and such as would advise otherwise acts not sincerely by you.—

THE making any Application to an *Irish* Parliament to prevent Running of Wooll, is look'd upon by them so ridiculous, that all Mankind are conscious its only an Evasion to stave off putting the Laws in Execution; for what Laws can be expected from a People who have no Share in that Manufacture? Not even the Liberty of transporting the poor Pittance of 40 s. *per* Man, which formerly was allow'd them.— And if they did make Laws to prevent it, you must never expect they would execute them; or that an *Irish* Jury would ever fine the Transgressors, for making the most of the Produce of their own Estates, there being no other Means left them.— If this enormous Crime of Running our *English* and *Irish* Wooll was prevented, Trade must return to its former Channel, and they all agree that no other Method will ever prevent it, nor will they comply with any other, but that I propos'd in my Scheme deliver'd to your Honour, and the Honourable House of Lords and Commons last Sessions of Parliament; which is fully evinc'd by the *Spanish* Guarda Coastas, or Privateers, who suffer not one of our Vessels to come near their Coasts, but is whipp'd up, and even near our own Ports; and all our great Ships of War, or as they are pleas'd to call them Invincible Armada, can't hardly take one of their little despicable Tools.— And also by Capt. *Bull*, station'd about Four Years past at *Galway*, in a Fishing-Sloop of fifteen Tuns only, ten Hands, six Swivel Guns, a few small Arms and Cutlases, who has taken

taken more Wooll, Brandy, Wines, &c. in that Time, than all the Men of War put together that were ever station'd on the *Irish* Coast.—He ferritting them into every Creek and Corner.----

To impede all the Evils which seem to threaten, I see no Means left but the following, *viz.* To put a total Stop to the Running of Wooll out, and *foreign* Goods in, and giving all possible Incouragement to every Branch of our own Manufactures. --- To prosecute this War vigorously, and never to make Peace until ample Satisfaction is made for our past Losses ; and good Security for a free Navigation for the Future.---To act as becomes a Man of your Honour's high Station, and Greatness of Soul, in conducting the present intended Expedition, by taking (if possible) such Forts, Settlements, &c. in *America*, as may be conducive to our Interest in general. --- To oblige our Admirals, and Commanders of Men of War to protect our Trade, and suppress our Enemies.---Your acting zealous and vigorously in these, will raise you a Fortrefs sufficient, to oppose your secret and designing Enemies ; for let their ambitious Views be never so extensive, it's Employment, Traffic, and Redress of Grievances, the Nation in general cry aloud for.--The Restoration of which will obliterate former Mistakes, if any can be alledg'd.----- All this the Nation assuredly expect, for now the Chain of their Patience is strain'd to the utmost Extremity.

As this has greatly surpass'd the Bounds of a Letter, I most humbly pray your Honour may pardon the Freedom I have taken, when I sincerely assure you I only design honestly to let you know the Sense of the People, for your future Safety and Government ; as also the Miseries they are reduc'd to, in Hopes of Relief under your Administration. --- Nor would it be Prudence in me to attempt otherwise, I being the Bearer of a Petition recommending me, in
 Considera-

Consideration of my Sufferings for my Regard to Trade, &c. sign'd by the most considerable Dealers in the Woollen Manufactory and Turkey Company ; your countenancing of which must be look'd upon as the strongest Argument of your Intention to serve them.--- As also the greatest Obligation on me, who sincerely wishes your Prosperity.--- And shall with the greatest Deference remain always

Your Honour's most Obedient,

most Humble and Devoted Servant,

PETER PEARN.

ERRATA.

PAGE 10. line 31. for *and*, read *or*; p. 20.
20. l. 16. r. *near Three Years*; p. 25. l. 25.
for *be there*, r. *go there*; p. 38. l. 3. after *less* dele
te; ib. l. 9. for *advise*, r. *advise*.



